GOVERNMENT OF
MYSORE

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1910-11

(Ending 30th June 1911)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ,
ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂ
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

(Ending 30th June 1911.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—
Area,
Population,
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration and
Administrative Divisions,
see paras 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about ten days in September 1910. In the month of January 1911 His Highness made a tour in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, visiting among other places the Marikanave and Borankanave reservoirs. On the 3rd February His Highness and party proceeded to Bombay and returned to the capital on the 6th March. During the summer of 1911, His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 12th April, stayed on the Hills for about 7 weeks and returned to the capital on the 3rd June.

Visit of high personages.

2. In the month of July 1910 His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur visited Bangalore.

The Dewan and Councillors.

3. There was no change in the personnel of the Government during the year under report.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

4. With the object of creating and keeping alive public interest in matters connected with the economic progress of the State by a frequent interchange of views and discussions among those competent to deal with them, and in order to associate men of enlightenment within the State, public-spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants and others with the officers of Government in such deliberations, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to order the holding of an annual Conference during His Highness' Birthday week. The first of these Conferences was convened at Mysore during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1911, and it was formally opened by His Highness in a speech dealing with the present economic inefficiency of the State and the remedies that should be adopted. At this session, questions concerning Education, Agriculture, Industries and several miscellaneous subjects were discussed by the Conference and were referred to three Committees, which were formed for Education, Agriculture and Industries respectively, for detailed consideration and the preparation of schemes which could be placed before the Conference at a future session.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

5. The twenty-seventh session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 15th October 1910 and succeeding days, and 270

members were returned for 281 seats. Owing to the prevalence of plague in certain parts of the State, only 211 members were present on the first day of the Assembly. Four hundred and sixty-four subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

The British Resident.

6. The Honorable Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore till the 25th August 1910, when the Honorable Colonel H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., succeeded him in the office.

Relations with the British Government.

7. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1910-11.)

Extent of arable lands.

8. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,856,921 acres as against 18,856,935 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. Of this, 1,382,842 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,474,079 acres, of which 8,563,367 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,910,712 acres consisted of forests and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

9. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,500,638 acres, representing 87·59 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 56,220 acres in the occupied area as compared with the revised figures of 1909-10, due to some of the unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation during the year.

Tenure.

10. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,087,158 during the year under report. The total area covered by these holdings was 7,061,317 acres giving an average of 6·49 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1910-11).

Original survey and classification.

11. Original survey and classification operations are now confined to inam villages and are undertaken only on the application of the holders of such villages for the introduction of survey and settlement. Four inam villages comprising 586 fields with an area of 2,149 acres were surveyed and three villages containing 574 fields measuring 1,486 acres were classed.

Revision survey.

12. Resurvey operations were completed during the year in 535 villages situated in the Kunigal, Magadi, Nelamangala, Hassan and Maddagiri taluks. The total area resurveyed was 476,392 acres or 744 square miles.

Reclassification.

13. The original soil classification being found to require little alteration as a rule, reclassification of water-supply alone is undertaken during revision of settlement. These operations were completed in 314 villages of the Belur taluk, and 164 and 132 villages of the Tarikere and late Banavar taluks respectively. The total number of fields reclassed was 28,668 situated in 610 villages and measuring 99,049 acres.

Revision settlement.

14. During the year, proposals for the introduction of the revision settlement into the Honnali taluk were sanctioned, but the rates could not be announced owing to the intervention of the Census and the announcement has therefore been postponed to the ensuing cold weather. Proposals for the revision settlement of the late Anantapur and Shimoga taluks were under the consideration of Government during the year under report and orders have since been passed sanctioning the introduction of revision settlement into the late Anantapur taluk with effect from the year 1912-13. The proposals relating to the Shimoga taluk will also be sanctioned shortly.

Cost of the department.

15. The total cost of the department during the year, including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue department, was Rs. 1,55,247 as against Rs. 1,52,881 in the previous year. The net increase in land revenue as a result of the revision of settlement already effected up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 2,02,012.

Survey maps.

16. Maps of 542 villages in resettled taluks and also maps of 950 villages in other taluks, copies of which were out of stock, were printed and issued during the year under report.

Potgi settlement.

17. The potgi or remuneration payable to the village officers was revised during the year in the taluks of Molakalmuru, Challakere and Davangere of the Chitaldrug district in accordance with the results of the revision of settlement introduced therein. The ordinary decennial revision of potgi was also made in the Chintamani, Malvalli and Chikmagalur taluks and the potgi payable to the village officers was fixed in two inam villages brought under survey and settlement.

III. Land Revenue (1910-11).

Alienations.

18. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 116 acres, 21 guntas and 10 square yards, as shown below:—

	A.	g.	sq. yds.
(i) For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones ...	68	0	0
(ii) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	35	13	22
(iii) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc. ...	3	39	109
(iv) For the improvement of roads, etc.	9	8	0
Total ...	116	21	10

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

19. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 81,984 acres as against 107,792 acres and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 20,343 acres as against 15,367 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the extent of lands taken up and the increase in the extent relinquished as compared with the previous year call for no remark, as in the previous year there was an extra demand for lands owing to the improvement in the seasonal prospects after a serious drought. On the whole, there was a net increase of 61,641 acres in the extent of lands under occupation.

Area under cultivation.

20. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,188,113 acres as against 6,092,152 acres in the previous year. Of this, 951,062 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 921,896 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

21. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,04,25,614 as against Rs. 1,03,27,283 in the previous year. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,24,68,018, as against Rs. 1,27,88,344. From this total amount, a sum of Rs. 2,39,004 had to be deducted on account of remissions. The major part of this amount related to the remissions granted in 1908-09 owing to adverse seasonal conditions, but which could not be taken account of until the enquiries were completed. The net recoverable demand for the year therefore was Rs. 1,22,29,014.

Collections.

22. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,06,31,822, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,97,192 at the end of the year.

Coercive processes.

23. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 89,302 as against 87,787 in the year previous. This increase was due to the issue of a greater number of demand notices and notices of sale. Compulsory measures were adopted on the whole with great discrimination as both the number of attachments and that of sales show a decided decrease. The

following table shows the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year :—

Items	1909-10		1910-11	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	64,302	10,16,159	67,395	10,65,819
Notice of attachment	8,791	1,73,849	5,943	1,19,018
Notice of sale	12,935	3,22,469	14,495	3,76,943
Sales held	1,759	40,907	1,469	41,343
Total ...	87,787	15,53,384	89,302	16,03,123

IV. Inam Settlement (1910-11).

Original work.

24. During the year under report, six land inams of the extent of 49 acres, 10 guntas and assessed at Rs. 129-8-0 were confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 20-1-9. Nine minor inams and one whole inam village were resumed. The quit-rent payable thereon was Rs. 958-11-0 which represents the decrease in inam revenue ; but as the assessment on the lands resumed, which are hereafter liable to be fully assessed, is Rs. 2,424-3-2, the ultimate financial result will be favourable.

Revision of inams.

25. The quit-rent of one whole village was revised on survey valuation. In addition to this, five other inams were revised with the result that the combined quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 95.

Registration, title-deeds, etc.

26. The number of quit-rent registers prepared was 24 for confirmed cases and 40 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides, 150 supplemental final quit-rent registers and correction slips were prepared and issued during the year on the basis of the original settlement registers. The number of extracts and title-deeds prepared during the year was six. Three thousand one hundred and fifty final title-deeds for minor inams were ready for issue in the Sircar villages of the Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks. The final title-deeds for whole inam villages of the Shimoga district were completed during the year and several supplemental final quit-rent registers and *ad interim* extracts were also issued.

Cost of the department.

27. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 4,105 as against Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 395 less than in the previous year. The total cost of the department from 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,76,040 and the total annual revenue was Rs. 2,73,485.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1910-11).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General.

28. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in section 12, or passed as temporary emergent Regulations under section 15, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council, before they are promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan as President and the two Councillors as *ex-officio* members with not fewer than ten nor more than fifteen additional members.' During the year the strength of the additional members stood at 10, 12, and 7 at different periods.

29. Three meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

30. Besides nine bills that were pending consideration by the Council during the previous year, *viz.*, (1) The Mysore Poisons Bill, (2) The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill, (3) The Tank Panchayet Bill, (4) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras, (5) The Code of Civil Procedure Bill, (6) The Mysore Limitation Bill, (7) The Mysore Insolvency Bill, (8) The Guardians and Wards Bill, and (9) The Mysore Small Cause Courts Bill, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore;
(2) A Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, in certain respects;
(3) A Bill for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religion or deprivation of caste in Mysore;
(4) The Mysore Census Bill;
(5) A Bill to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles;
(6) A Bill for the regulation of Hackney Carriages in Mysore;
(7) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation;
(8) A Bill to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902;
(9) A Bill to provide for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore;
(10) The Partition Bill;
(11) A Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore;
(12) A Bill for the protection of Judicial Officers in Mysore; and
(13) A Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore.

31. Twelve of these bills as detailed below, as well as the Bill to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, were passed into law during the year. The Council refused to grant permission for the introduction of the Bill for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religion or deprivation of caste in Mysore. The remaining bills were in various stages of progress.

Laws passed.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Regulation I of 1910.

32. *The Mysore Census Regulation, 1910.*—This Regulation was passed to provide for the taking of a general census in 1911, and was based on

the corresponding Regulation of 1900 and on the Act passed on the subject by the Government of India for taking a similar census in the Presidencies and Administrations under that Government. It also embodied the provisions introduced into the Government of India Act for obtaining the information necessary for the preparation of a special schedule for factories, mills, mines and other industrial concerns.

33. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.*—Under para 23 of the Regulation, as it stood, while even a non-commissioned officer of the Imperial Service Lancers could not be dismissed without a trial, a Division Commander or a Jamadar of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, who is a commissioned officer of that corps, could be dismissed without a trial at any time when under five years' service. It was considered expedient to place the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and drivers of the Transport Corps on the same footing as the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sowars of the Imperial Service Lancers in matters relating to offences and their punishment. Opportunity was also taken to make certain other minor amendments which were considered necessary or were consequential. Regulation II of 1910.

34. *The Mysore Treasure-Trove Regulation.*—The rules published with the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No. 6, dated the 17th April 1867, regulated the law relating to treasure-trove in the State. These rules had been adapted from Regulation XI of 1832 of the Madras Code, but having been published by the Chief Commissioner without the sanction of the Government of India, questions were raised as to their validity and as they had also become unworkable in practice and unsuited to the changed conditions of the time, it was thought desirable to enact the present Regulation. Regulation III of 1910.

35. The Regulation defines the right in treasure-trove of the finders thereof and of the other parties interested. It requires intimation to be given of the finding of treasure and secures the right of the person who can establish an antecedent right in it, *viz.*, of its having been hidden by him or by somebody through whom he claims within 100 years from the date of the finding of the treasure. In that event the Civil Courts have been empowered to compensate the finder in a reasonable amount not exceeding ¼th the value of the treasure. This is based on Rule 4 of the Chief Commissioner's rules referred to above. The Regulation also provides for the determination of the right to the treasure of persons who fail to prove their right to it or who claim as owners of the soil where the treasure was found or as the finders of the treasure. All claims to the treasure and all disputes as to the ownership of the land are to be determined by the Civil Courts. Where the treasure exceeds one lakh of rupees and when no person other than the finder has established a right to it, the Regulation provides for a lakh of rupees being paid to the finder, the excess going to Government. The Regulation reserves the right of the Government to the treasure found in Government lands.

36. *A Regulation to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras.*—This provides for the recognition in Mysore of the representative title of the Administrator-General of Madras against all debtors of, and all persons holding property belonging to, deceased British subjects in Mysore. Regulation IV of 1910.

37. The subject of the recognition of the status of the said Administrator-General came to the notice of the Durbar in the year 1902 when he laid claim to certain sums of money which stood in the Government Savings Banks at Bangalore and Mysore in the name of certain deceased British subjects. Section 1 of the Administrator-General's Act, II of 1874, under which the above claim was preferred, makes it applicable as regards British subjects even to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty. But, being an enactment of the British legislature, it was considered that some authority recognized by the law of the State would be required before payments made to the said Administrator-General of debts due to British subjects in the State could be held to operate as a valid discharge.

38. The Regulation enacts that the Administrator-General shall be competent to represent a deceased British subject leaving assets in Mysore on obtaining probate or letters of administration from the High Court of Judicature at Madras and that he shall have preference over a creditor or a legatee other than a universal legatee or a friend of the deceased. Probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator-General shall have effect over the property movable and immovable of the deceased and shall be conclusive as to the representative title of the Administrator-General against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property belonging to him and shall afford full indemnity to debtors paying the debts due to, and persons delivering up property belonging to, the deceased owner. The Regulation also provides that the Administrator-General may sue or be sued in his representative character in the courts of the State.

Regulation V of 1910.

39. *The Mysore Poisons Regulation.*—In the year 1894 it was suggested to Government that the Bombay Act, VIII of 1886, regulating and restricting the sale and possession of poisons in that Presidency, might be introduced into the city of Bangalore. It was then found that the Bombay Act, owing to defects in its form and limitations in its scope, had produced but little effect there and as the subject was then engaging the attention of the Government of India, the Government deferred taking action till that Government passed an Act for British India. The Government of India having passed an Act in 1904 for the whole of India and dealings in poisonous drugs to the detriment of the public safety having come to the notice of the Government, it was considered desirable to pass a Regulation in the State.

40. The Regulation is based on the British Indian Act, I of 1904. It provides for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities, authorizes the prohibition of the importation into the State of white arsenic except under a license and empowers Government to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the State. Power is taken to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic. Protection is afforded for acts done in good faith by members of the medical or veterinary profession or by chemists and druggists, but they may, if the Government consider it desirable, be called upon to maintain proper registers of poisons sold by them.

Regulation I of 1911.

41. *The Tank Panchayet Regulation.*—Under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 65, dated the 2nd October 1873, as amended by Government Notification No. R. 5262—Agri. 626-03-7, dated the 15th December 1904, the responsibility for the maintenance of tanks handed over to the raiyats for up-keep rests with the raiyats of the village in which the tank is situate. It was found that the enforcement of the rules issued under the Notification of 1873 was attended with various difficulties due mainly to the disappearance of communal spirit in the villagers and to the slackness of the village officers entrusted with the enforcement of the rules. The result was that many of the tanks were allowed to deteriorate and some, to a serious extent. The remedy for this state of affairs appeared to Government to lie in endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of the people of the villages by giving them a voice in the measures necessary for the maintenance of their tanks and powers to execute the necessary works, with control over the funds that might be set apart for the purpose, so that they might feel that the work was not one in which Government alone was concerned. With this view it was considered expedient to pass a Regulation for constituting tank panchayets in places where a majority of the raiyats, being not less than two-thirds of the number and holding not less than half the occupied area of wet lands under the tank, might consider it proper to do so. The panchayet is to consist of the patel and the shanbhog of the village and three or more members, as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, elected by the raiyats from among themselves. The Regulation leaves untouched the customary obligations resting on the raiyats under the rules in force, but only changes the agency by which the rules are to be enforced. It enumerates the various items of

revenue to be assigned to the panchayet for the upkeep, repair and restoration of tanks and defines the powers and duties of the panchayet. The Regulation also provides for the abolition of a panchayet by Government in case of incompetency or persistent default in the discharge of its duty.

42. *A Regulation to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore.*—Under section 4 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as applied to Mysore by the Government of India Notification, Foreign Department, Judicial No. 118, dated the 23rd June 1873, when a depositor dies leaving in a Government Savings Bank rupees one thousand or under, the Secretary of such bank may, if no probate of the depositor's will or letters of administration to his estate or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 or under Regulation VII of 1901 (the Succession Certificate Regulation) is produced within three months of the death of the depositor, make payment of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased. But if the deposit exceeds rupees one thousand, payment can be made to the heirs of the deceased only on the production of a succession certificate or probate of a will or letters of administration. This was found to involve a certain amount of expenditure to the families of the deceased depositors at a time when they are least able to meet it. With a view to give them relief from these pecuniary burdens, it was thought desirable to amend the Act by providing, on the analogy of the State Life Insurance Rules, for nomination by depositors during their lifetime of the person or persons to whom they would desire payment to be made after their death. This procedure will enable the Secretary of the bank to pay the amount of the deposit to the person or persons nominated beforehand by the depositor, and thus obviate the necessity of the heirs having to seek the aid of the courts for the recovery of the deposits. Deposits belonging to minors have been exempted from the operation of this provision. Regulation II of 1911.

43. *The Code of Civil Procedure.*—This Regulation was passed to bring the law in force in Mysore on the subject into line with that of British India. The Government of India having by their new Act V of 1908 revised the Code of 1882, it was thought desirable to introduce the same Act into this State with suitable modifications, retaining at the same time such of the provisions of the existing law as were peculiar to Mysore. The Code also contains a few changes which are not to be found either in the new British India Act or in the old Mysore Civil Procedure Code. Regulation III of 1911.

44. *The Mysore Limitation Regulation.*—This is based on the corresponding British Indian Act of 1908 and was passed with a view to consolidate the law on the subject which was found scattered in several enactments. The provisions which were peculiar to Mysore have been retained. Regulation IV of 1911.

45. *The Guardians and Wards Regulation.*—Before the enactment of this Regulation, the law in regard to the custody and guardianship of minors was regulated by the rules sanctioned by the Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872. The rules of 1872 being found defective in several respects, it was thought desirable to replace them so far as they related, to the guardianship of minors by a Regulation based on the Indian Act of 1890, which is more comprehensive than the above rules and comprises many matters not provided for by them. Though based on the Indian Act, the Regulation differs from it in certain particulars. Regulation V of 1911.

46. *The Mysore Insolvency Regulation.*—Before this Regulation was passed, the provisions contained in sections 344 to 360 of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XVI of 1882, regulated the law on the subject. These dealt with the subject in a fragmentary manner and could not be availed of except by a debtor who had been actually arrested in execution of a decree or by a creditor who had already obtained a decree in his favour. They were thus found to be defective, and as they did not readily fall within the proper scope of the ordinary law of procedure, they were omitted from the new Code of Civil Procedure, and were embodied in a separate Regulation based on the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, Regulation VI of 1911.

of British India, with such modifications as were found to be necessary to meet the requirements of the State.

Regulation VII of 1911.

47. *The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation.*—The necessity for the passing of a law for the control of public conveyances was brought to the notice of Government by the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields mining area. There was no law applicable to the whole of the State for the regulation and control of such conveyances. The Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation applied to that city only. As regular *jutka* services have been established between several towns in the State, it was found necessary to exercise some supervision over such conveyances in the interests of public safety. A Regulation which could, when necessary, be applied to the whole of the State was enacted, and the Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation was repealed. The scope of the Regulation has been widened so as to include all conveyances drawn by horses or men.

Regulation VIII of 1911.

48. *The Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation.*—The Moffusil Small Cause Courts Act, XI of 1865, of British India, which regulated the procedure of the courts exercising small cause jurisdiction in the State having been repealed in British India by the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act of 1887, it was considered desirable to introduce that Act into the State with suitable changes. A Regulation was accordingly framed making the necessary changes in the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation and introducing so much of the provisions of the British Indian Act as was required, and incorporating therein two new provisions of some importance. These relate to non-suiting the plaintiff in cases where neither the plaintiff nor the defendant adduces satisfactory proof, and the trial of certain cases by a composite court, consisting of the judge of the Small Cause Court and three jurors to be selected in accordance with rules to be framed by the Chief Court in this behalf. The Regulation differs from the British Indian Act in another important respect, *viz.*, that, while in the latter the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court is determined by an enumeration of cases which are not cognizable by such courts, the Regulation gives a positive enumeration of classes of cases cognizable by these courts, with power to Government to add to or vary the list by a notification published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Regulations.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

1. Under the Prisons Act.

49. Under section 54 of the Prisons Act of 1870, a rule was added as Rule 2 A to the rules regarding the calculation of the date of release of prisoners in certain cases.

2. Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

50. Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code.—

(*a*) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 233, rules were framed fixing a revised scale of fees for the search of revenue records by any officer other than a village officer.

(*b*) Rule 98 of the rules issued under the Mysore Land Revenue Code was amended by Notification No. R. 3840—L. R. 107-10-2, dated 14th December 1910.

3. Under the Mysore Railways Regulation.

51. Under section 31 of the Mysore Railways Regulation, 1894, the adoption, on the railways over which the State has jurisdiction, of the modifications and additions to Chapter II (Part I) and Chapters XII and XIII of the General Rules for working open lines of railway was sanctioned.

4. Under the Mysore Court Fees Regulation.

52. Under section 42 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, the fees chargeable on certain documents were remitted or reduced in certain cases by Notification No. J. 2066—Cts. 161-09-4, dated the 18th January 1911.

5. Under the Forest Regulation.

53. Under the Forest Regulation.—

(*a*) The Devarayadurga State Forest in the Tumkur district was constituted, as a temporary measure, a Game Preserve with effect from 1st October 1910.

(*b*) The whole of the Manjarabad taluk and the hoblis of Arehalli and Bikodi in the Belur taluk were classed as malnad tracts for the purposes of the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules.

54. Under the Excise Regulation.— 6. Under the Excise Regulation.

(*a*) The Officer in charge of the Kolar Gold Fields patrol party was invested with power to perform the acts and duties mentioned in sections 40 to 53 inclusive of the said Regulation.

(*b*) The duty on ganja was directed to be raised to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas, and the minimum selling price was fixed at 2 annas per tola from the official year 1911-12.

(*c*) The District Excise Officers of the status of Amildars were invested with power under section 67 of the Excise Regulation, *viz.*, power to compound offences.

(*d*) Licensees of opium were permitted to fix their own prices for selling opium to the consumers with effect from 1st July 1911.

(*e*) Under section 24 of the Excise Regulation an enhanced rate of tree tax on toddy trees was prescribed with effect from 1st July 1911, except in the case of licensees of toddy shops whose lease covered, at the time of the issue of the Notification, the official year 1911-12.

55. Certain amendments to Rule 8 of the Rules framed under the Local Boards Regulation were notified. 7. Under the Local Boards Regulation.

56. Under section 69 of the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903, new rules were substituted for Rules 29 A, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 with effect from 1st January 1911. 8. Under the Mysore Registration Regulation.

57. For purposes of section 23 of the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903, the Senior Vice-President of the Mysore city municipal council was appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894. 9. Under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

58. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1904, the revenue sub-divisions constituted under Government Order No. R. 5516-55—L. R. 252-06-3, dated the 29th November 1906, and published with Notification No. R. 5556—L. R. 252-06-4 of the same date were directed to be deemed to be sub-divisions constituted as such under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 10. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

59. Under section 25 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1905, and in supersession of Government Notification No. Fl. 4725 —B. 35-05-7, dated the 27th January 1906.— 11. Under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.

(*a*) All fees payable under the law of Registration for the time being in force, in respect of agreements executed by or on behalf of any co-operative society for the time being registered under that Regulation or by an officer or member of such a society and relating to the business of the society were remitted.

(*b*) Rule 7 of the rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation was amended.

60. Under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906, vaccination was declared to be compulsory— 12. Under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation.

(*a*) for a period of five years from the 1st August 1910 in the local area within the control of the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields;

(*b*) for a period of two years from the 1st September 1910 in the local area within the control of the Nagamangala municipality in the Mysore district; and

(*c*) for a period of two years from the 1st November 1910 in the local area within the control of the Bannur municipality in the Mysore district.

13. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

61. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.—

(*a*) Sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, was declared to be applicable to certain articles of food and drink in the Mysore city municipality with effect from the 1st September 1910.

(*b*) The following towns were constituted into municipalities, *viz.*, 1. Melkote, 2. Sidlaghatta and 3. Mulbagal.

(*c*) Certain bye-laws were passed in regard to native hotels or eating houses, bakeries and sweetmeat shops in the Bangalore city.

14. Under the Mysore Police Regulation.

62. Under the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908, and with effect from 1st July 1911 and in supersession of Notifications of the 23rd February 1909, 22nd September 1909 and 11th June 1910, the whole of the provisions of section 56 of the said Regulation was extended to (1) the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, (2) the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board and (3) all district headquarter towns and all towns which are the headquarters of a taluk or sub-taluk.

15. Under the Mysore Census Regulation.

63. Under the Mysore Census Regulation, I of 1910—

(*a*) Under clause (3), section 2, the power of appointing supervisors and enumerators for census work was delegated to Deputy Commissioners of districts.

(*b*) Under section 11, the Deputy Commissioners of districts were authorized to sanction prosecutions under the Regulation.

16. Under the Mysore Insolvency Regulation.

64. Under the proviso to section 3 of the Mysore Insolvency Regulation, VI of 1911, all munsiffs other than those stationed at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were invested with the jurisdiction conferred on District Courts by the said section in cases in which the aggregate amount of debts does not exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of a munsiff.

17. Under the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation.

65. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911, the provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Bangalore city municipality.

II. Military (1910-11).

Nature of the force.

66. The Military force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore, and detachments in other districts; and

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

67. This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

68. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

69. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,067. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by 3 commissioned and 4 non-commissioned officers and 8 fighting men; the infantry battalions by 1 commissioned and 6 non-commissioned officers and 64 rank and file; and the Transport Corps by 3 commissioned and 1 non-commissioned officers

and 45 rank and file. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments...	37	134	727
(*b*) Infantry	53	381	1,304
(*c*) Transport Corps	12	60	359

70. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,009 officers and men, including non-combatants, 459 were Mahomedans and 405 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 814 were Mahomedans and 157 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,820; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 320 were Mahomedans and 35 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 532. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians. The composition of the force.

71. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment, with swords and lances; and the infantry, with swords and muskets. Arms provided.

72. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment was sent to Mysore for duty during Dasara festivities in October 1910. The whole of the regiment took part in the regimental training camp held in November and December 1910 and also in the Cavalry Brigade camp near Dodballapur from 12th to 19th December 1910. One squadron of the regiment proceeded to Mysore for duty during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1911. One squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 21st December for duty at the Royal Field Artillery camp at Birasandra and returned to headquarters on the 1st February 1911. Sixteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Jagalur and Pavagada stations. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were, as usual, employed in guarding the Huzur, district and taluk treasuries in the State and also in escorting remittances. Reliefs of the infantry regiments stationed at Bangalore and Shimoga, *viz.*, 3rd and 2nd battalions, respectively, took place during the year by mutual transfer. A division of the Transport Corps consisting of 1 officer, 88 non-commissioned officers and men and 142 ponies with 49 carts left for Mysore on the 4th October 1910 for carriage work during Dasara and returned to headquarters on the 9th November 1910. A detachment consisting of 20 non-commissioned officers and men with 30 ponies proceeded to Jog falls on duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in December 1910. Two officers, 1 probationer and 131 non-commissioned officers and men, with 158 ponies and 55 carts proceeded to Mysore for carriage and tonga work during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1911. Two officers and 21 non-commissioned officers and men were employed in training the Amrut Mahal bullocks at Hessarghatta since the 23rd May 1911. Most of the carts were employed in bringing grass from the kavals and some carts and ponies were also employed on dak duty. A detachment consisting of 3 officers, 174 non-commissioned officers and men and 271 ponies with 121 carts took part in the Cavalry Brigade manœuvres. Duties on which employed.

73. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad, and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being 2 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 34 sowars and 36 remounts. The regiment had at the end of the year 475 horses and 246 mules for transport attached to it. One non-commissioned officer of the regiment who had been sent for instruction in the musketry class for the Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut, returned after finishing his course in December 1910 Efficiency.

and one officer who attended the 25th class of musketry at Meerut in February and March 1911 stood first in the examination. A party of 2 officers and 20 non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment competed at the Hyderabad Rifle meeting of the Imperial Service Troops held in February 1911 and won prizes to the extent of Rs. 445 and two cups and one medal. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the signallers of the regiment from 11th to 14th January 1911. The result of the inspection was that 13 were qualified in first class and 3 in 2nd class, besides 3 supernumeraries also in the 2nd class. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers stood 7th in the order of merit in the report on the signalling inspections of the Imperial Service Troops for the year 1910-11. One officer and two non-commissioned officers attended the Cavalry Pioneer class at Faridkote from 10th March to 12th April 1911 and obtained certificates of proficiency. A party consisting of 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 12 sowars was sent to the 8th Inter-Regimental Athletic meeting held at Gwalior during January 1911. At the Central Assault-at-Arms held in August 1910, in addition to several prizes won by the men of the regiment, two first prizes of a cup and a watch were secured by two officers.

74. On the 7th November 1910 the Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, presented the 2nd class Order of British India with the title of " Bahadur " conferred by the Government of India to the Commandant of the Imperial Service Regiment, Regimentdar B. Chamaraj Urs Bahadur. In December 1910 the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment and the mobilization equipment and was highly pleased with what he saw. Jamadar B. P. Krishne Urs was detailed to represent the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers at the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V at London in June 1911.

75. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. There were on the roll of the riding school of the regiment 14 recruits and 4 remounts undergoing training at the close of the year and 373 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

76. The duties carried out by the Local Service Regiment at the Royal Field Artillery camp at Birasandra met with the camp Commandant's entire satisfaction, and at his inspection of their lines he found everything smart, clean and soldier-like, and the horses very fit.

77. In the infantry, the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as possible, drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

78. The four divisions of the Transport Corps were, as usual, drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for the transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies.

79. The Transport Pony Corps is under reorganization into a bullock train. The Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, visited the lines in November 1910.

Military Stores.

80. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments, the Palace infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard. In December 1910 the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers kept at the Military Stores and found them complete and in good order.

Expenditure.

81. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,49,372 against Rs. 12,81,521 in the previous year as noted below :—

	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters establishment	60,367	56,561
Imperial Service Lancers	3,76,998	3,68,238
Local Service Regiment	1,71,755	1,83,798
Infantry Regiments	2,32,500	2,24,499
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,43,515	2,22,663

	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
Military Stores	7,875	6,366
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	88,511	87,247
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,81,521	12,49,372

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

82. At the beginning of the year under report, there were at the Farm 8 stallions, 98 mares and 131 foals. The births during the year were 19 colts and 15 fillies, giving a percentage of 31·7 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 2 stallions, 29 mares and 34 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 1 stallion, 22 mares and 63 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report 9 stallions, 105 mares and 102 foals on the Farm.

Stock.

83. The approximate value of the live stock on the Farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 93,150 against Rs. 1,17,870 at the close of the previous year.

Visitors.

84. Distinguished visitors to the Farm during the year were His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Zamindar of Sivagiri and several military officers.

Expenditure.

85. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 39,009 against Rs. 63,873 in the previous year.

III. Police (1910-11).

Constitution.

86. There was no change in the constitution of the Police force during the year.

Strength.

87. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1909-10		1910-11	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	7	69	7	63	7	69
Gold Fields Police ...	38	237	38	233	38	236
Total ...	45	306	45	296	45	305
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	49	267	49	260
City Police, Mysore ...	46	275	43	237	43	250
Total ...	95	553	92	504	92	510
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	168	13	176
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School ...	12	...	12	...	12	...
Bangalore district ...	89	533	89	522	88	523
Kolar district ...	79	426	79	424	79	422
Tumkur district ...	85	580	85	579	84	573
Mysore district ...	76	421	76	362	76	343
French Rocks circle ...	44	275	44	270	40	267
Hassan district ...	70	390	70	351	69	355
Shimoga district ...	83	474	83	418	83	459
Kadur district ...	54	380	54	345	54	348
Chitaldrug district ...	86	528	86	519	86	527
Total ...	678	4,007	678	3,790	671	3,817
Grand Total ...	831	5,049*	828	4,758	821	4,808

* The decrease is due to the abolition of 16 constables, 2 in every district, as ordered recently.

88. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 13 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 697 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,049 Constables.

The police training school.

89. Of the 98 students who were under training in the headquarter police training school at the beginning of the year, 89 attended the final examination. Of these, 17 passed the inspectors' test and 50 the station house officers' test. A second batch consisting of 29 men in service and 30 recruits was under training at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

90. During the year under report, there were no serious breaches of the peace. The number of cases of rioting was 29 against 27 in the previous year. Most of these were the outcome of village disputes of a trivial nature.

Prevention of crime.

91. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 75 persons, of whom 44 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Ten persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

92. Out of a total number of 426 heinous cases reported during the year, 119 cases were partially or fully investigated by Superintendents and 83 by Amildars. The number of finger-print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 21,788.

Cognizable cases.

93. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cognizable cases during the year. Including 4,376 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and one case which had been reported to the magistracy on C form and which was subsequently referred to the police for further investigation, the police had to deal with 10,081 cases in all during the year. Of these, seven were transferred to the British police; in 165 cases investigation was refused; in 3,971 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 2,865 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 675 on C form. Thus there remained 2,398 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the 3,971 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,390 ended in conviction, 891 in acquittal or discharge, 26 were struck off, 10 were withdrawn, 31 were compounded and 623 were pending before magistrates at the close of the year. Of the 2,865 cases reported on B form, 1,302 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,563 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 675 cases reported on C form, the magistrates accepted the police reports in 221 cases, leaving 454 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,127 cases involving 2,502 persons were reported direct to the magistrates and in 289 of these cases 418 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,488. Including 1,173 such persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 6,661 persons. Of these, 286 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, seven were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,258 were convicted, 2,068 were acquitted or discharged, eight died, three persons escaped and three were handed over to the British police; and 1,028 persons were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

94. Serious offences against the person numbered 953 against 963 in the previous year. Of these, 66 were cases of murder against 71 in 1909-10; 21 of them ended in conviction and 29 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

95. The magistrates dealt with 8,131 non-cognizable cases involving 16,515 persons as against 7,749 cases involving 16,064 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,861 cases involving 2,796 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

96. The village police arrested 84 persons in 56 cases as against 114 persons in 82 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 49 cases with 71 persons ended in conviction as against 68 cases with 87 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 87·5 as against 82·9 in 1909-10.

Previous convictions.

97. Out of a total number of 1,761 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 180 or nearly 10 per cent of the total number as against 244 persons or 11·5 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

98. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,92,590 as against Rs. 1,60,989 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 78,351 as against Rs. 63,414, the percentage of property recovered being 40·7 as against 39·4 in the previous year.

Processes.

99. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 121,322 of which 109,990 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 90·7.

Inspection work.

100. The Inspector-General of Police spent nearly 5 months in touring in the State and inspected 1 district office, 24 investigating centres and 16 sub-stations as against 2 district offices, 41 investigating centres and 15 sub-stations in the previous year. Eighty investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and 437 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. One investigating centre, 6 sub-stations and 37 outposts were left uninspected.

Finger-prints.

101. In the finger-print bureau, 2,881 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,167 were received for record and 1,714 for search. Of the latter, 256 were traced.

Arms Regulation.

102. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1910 under the Arms Regulation was 15,708 against 16,402 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 81 persons, with the result that 64 were convicted, five acquitted and 12 were under trial at the end of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

103. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1910 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 269. Prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases involving 56 persons, of which 12 cases with 37 persons ended in conviction and two cases with 17 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

104. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 26 concerned in 10 cases as against 17 in six cases in 1909-10. Eight cases involving 22 persons ended in conviction against four cases involving eight persons in the previous year.

Rewards.

105. Four hundred and ninety officers and men were rewarded during the year, 67 by promotion and 423 by award of good marks and by money rewards amounting to Rs. 2,118. One hundred and forty private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime.

Punishments.

106. One hundred and twenty-three officers and men as against 130 in 1909-10 were given black marks; 251 officers and 2,179 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 206 officers and 1,965 men in the preceding year; eight officers and 94 men were dismissed the service as against one officer and 127 men in 1909-10; and two officers and 34 men were convicted by magistrates as against one officer and 39 men in the previous year. Of these, one was convicted of murder, one of house-breaking, two of theft, one of cheating and the rest of minor offences.

Expenditure.

107. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,07,346 as against Rs. 9,97,294 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 10,052. This is attributed to the increase in expenditure under the head " travelling allowance."

IV. Extradition (1910 11).

Extradition.

108. During the year under report, 48 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 40 were British subjects, 7 subjects of the Mysore State and 1 belonged to the Pudukottai State. Including 9 extradited persons who were under trial at

the close of the preceding year, there were in all 57 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 39 were convicted, 8 were acquitted, 6 discharged and the remaining 4 were under trial at the end of the year.

109. During the year, 107 persons were surrendered by the officers of this State to the British Indian and other courts for trial. Of these, 64 were Mysore subjects and 43 British subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 63 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 44 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were not known except in the case of one person who was convicted.

V. Criminal Justice (1910-11).

Courts.

110. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 132. There were two Sessions Judges, three Assistant Sessions Judges, eight District Magistrates, 25 Magistrates of the first class, 51 Magistrates of the second class and 41 Magistrates of the third class. There were two Bench Magistrates' courts and five Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

111. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 16,064 as against 16,951 in 1909-10. Of these, 39·79 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 27·82 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 17·95 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 14,063 or 87·54 per cent of the offences reported as against 13,861 or 81·77 per cent in 1909-10. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,419 were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,644 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,419 or 12·43 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,567 or 13·14 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

112. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 13,856, of which 12,802 or 92·39 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,054 pending at the close of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 12,633 cases or 91·17 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 45 cases; and courts of Session 124. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 11·69 days against 8·76 days in 1909-10, by the courts of District Magistrates 6·25 days against 8·86 days in the previous year, and by the courts of Session 57·19 days against 50·81 days. Of the 124 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 4 were tried with the assistance of juries, 109 with the aid of assessors, in one case the prosecution was withdrawn and in 10 cases the opinions of assessors were not called on as the accused pleaded guilty.

Number of persons brought to trial.

113. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 27,290, of whom, 5,787 were arrested by the police, 1,401 were brought before the courts on warrants and 20,102 appeared on summonses. Exclusive of 97 persons whose cases were transferred to other courts and were there treated as new cases, 3,417 persons were regarded as awaiting trial at the end of the previous year. Including these, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 30,707 as against 31,707 in 1909-10.

114. The cases of 27,278 persons or 88·83 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 261 by courts of Session, 69 by District Magistrates, 1,117 by Benches of Magistrates and 25,831 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

115. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 75·03 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 75·33 per cent during the previous year and 23·87 per cent were convicted against 23·48 per cent in 1909-10. Five persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted, about 62·47 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences such as hurt, criminal force, assault, criminal trespass and mischief.

Punishments.

116. Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to death, 18 to transportation, 2,115 to imprisonment, 4,587 to fine and 131 to whipping.

117. The records of 6 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for confirmation. Including 3 cases involving 3 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 9 cases involving 10 persons. In the case of one person the sentence was reversed and he was set at liberty; in one case involving 2 persons, the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life; and in 5 cases involving 5 persons, the sentences were confirmed. Two cases involving two persons were pending at the close of the year. All the five persons whose sentences were confirmed appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. The appeals of 4 of them were rejected and in the case of the fifth the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life.

118. Of the 2,171 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and persons committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 31·55 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 56·42 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under, 8·84 per cent to imprisonment for over six months and under two years, 2·34 per cent to imprisonment between two years and seven years and 18 or ·85 per cent to imprisonment for over seven years.

119. In a majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,760 out of 4,587, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10 in each case. In fifteen cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 42,348 and the amount realized Rs. 35,411. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,276.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

120. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 246 involving 389 persons. Of these, 36 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and nine to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

121. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 86,701. Of these, 79,419 were detained for one day, 5,721 for two days, 1,157 for three days and 404 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 39,123. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,670 as against 1,420 in 1909-10. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 6,136 as against Rs. 4,032 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

122. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 18.

Appeals.

123. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 790 appeals involving 1,430 persons. Of these, 782 were appeals from convictions and eight from orders of acquittal.

124. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 167 appeals and the courts of Session with 142; and the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers had for disposal 481 appeals. In 55 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 352 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 110 cases they were modified, in 211 the sentences were reversed and in 11 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. Proceedings of the lower court were quashed in one case and 3 cases were referred to the Chief Court by the Sessions Judges. Forty-seven appeals involving 87 persons were left pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from acquittals.

125. Inclusive of four appeals pending against orders of acquittal at the close of the previous year, there were 8 appeals for disposal as against 12 in 1909-10. In five of these cases, the orders of the lower court were reversed, in one the order of the lower court was upheld and the remaining two cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

126. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 51·66 days as against 59·39 days in 1909-10. In the Sessions courts it was 23·27 days as against 20·45 days and in the courts of magistrates 14·19 days as against 13·84 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

127. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 835 persons. In the case of 210 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 313 the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in cases involving 29 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 20 they were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 86 persons they were reversed, in the case of 15 persons proceedings were quashed and in the case of 50 persons new trials were ordered. The District Magistrates referred 20 cases for revision to the Chief Court. The cases of 92 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

128. The receipts amounted to Rs. 67,775 against Rs. 71,397 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 2,91,554 as against Rs. 2,74,011 in 1909-10.

European British subjects.

129. There were 14 cases involving 17 persons for disposal against a similar number of cases involving 14 persons in 1909-10. Six cases involving six persons ended in conviction, in seven cases involving 10 persons, the accused were acquitted and one case involving one person was pending at the close of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1910-11).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

130. Including the Chief Court, the number of civil courts during the year was the same as in 1909-10, *viz.*, 23, but a temporary Additional Munsiff's court was established at Chikballapur for a period of one year from the 15th February 1911, owing to congestion of work in the Munsiff's court at that station.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

131. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 21,969 as against 20,492 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,140 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and ten in the District courts.

132. Of 11,717 ordinary suits, 9,955 or 84·96 per cent related to money or movable property, 899 or 7·67 per cent to immovable property and 863 or 7·37 per cent to other matters.

133. Out of 10,252 small cause suits, 6,677 were based on contracts in writing, 688 on contracts not in writing, 1,335 on accounts stated; 119 were for money had and received, 790 were for price of goods sold, 41 for wages etc., 23 for breaches of contract, 330 for rent, 212 for movables or their value and 37 for damages.

134. Omitting 277 or 2·37 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject-matter could not be valued in money, the subject-matter of 5,751 or 49·08 per cent was under Rs. 100 in value and that of 5,415 or 46·21 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In 216 cases or 1·84 per cent was the subject-matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value; and in only 58 cases or ·50 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,210 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 7,359 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 in value, 1,187 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 496 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 33,61,712 against Rs. 30,02,477 in 1909-10. The average value of each suit was Rs. 154-15-7 against Rs. 148-9-9 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

135. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 8,485, which included three cases omitted to be shown as pending at the end of the year 1908-09 in one of the Munsiffs' courts. The total number for disposal during the year was 30,454, of which 17,946 were ordinary suits and 12,508 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 11,485, of which 465 were disposed of without trial, 7,496 without contest, 3,519 after contest and 5 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 10,092, of which 796 were without trial, 952 were compromised, 948 were

decreed on confession, 5,774 were decreed *ex parte*, 107 were dismissed *ex parte*, 1,514 were disposed of after contest and one case was referred to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 21,577, leaving 8,877 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 8,422 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 435 in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 20 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 101·03 days in the previous year to 205·58 days, and that of contested regular suits fell from 201·42 days to 145·41 days. In uncontested suits, the average duration was 57·86 days against 36·98 days in the previous year.

Disposal of original suits in the Chief Court.

136. There were no fresh institutions in the Chief Court during the year. Of the three suits pending at the end of 1909-10, one was disposed of on compromise, leaving two pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

137. Including 1,216 cases pending from 1909-10, there were 5,239 miscellaneous cases for disposal against 8,085 in the previous year. Of these, 633 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,386 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 109 for review of judgment or a new trial and 224 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*; and the remaining 2,887 related to other matters. Of these, 4,067 were disposed of leaving 1,172 cases at the close of the year.

The Chief Court.

138. Including the three cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were nine cases of a miscellaneous nature before the Chief Court and all of them were disposed of during the year. There were no new institutions under the Companies Regulation. Of the 19 cases which were pending at the end of the previous year, one case was finally disposed of leaving 18 at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees.

139. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 33,267 against 31,227 in 1909-10. Of these, 26,630 were disposed of leaving 6,637 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 72·33 against 58·83 in 1909-10. Immovable property was sold in 1,068 cases and movable property in 139 cases. Out of 745 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 68 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 6,05,053. The Chief Court had 3 such applications pending from the previous year and all of them were disposed of.

Insolvency applications.

140. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 215 against 279 in 1909-10. Of these, 6 were withdrawn, 42 were granted, 118 rejected and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In 6 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

141. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 818, including those pending at the end of 1909-10. Of these, 543 appeals were decided as against 476, leaving 275 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

142. The number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 252 and the number pending at the end of 1909-10 was 507, exclusive of one appeal which was treated as a civil revision petition. There were thus 759 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 246 were decided as against 224, leaving 513 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

143. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,02,910 as against Rs. 3,20,932 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 377 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 688 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 134-12-0. The average duration of appeals was 687·06 days in the Chief Court as against 399·65 days in the previous year; in the District courts 201·31 days against 138·81 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' courts 162·27 days against 81·43 days in 1909-10.

Second appeals.

144. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 162 against 150 in 1909-10. Of these, 63 related to immovable property and the rest arose out of other suits. Their aggregate

value was Rs. 42,431 against Rs. 34,326 in 1909-10. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 262 against Rs. 229. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year, was 412 as against 374 in 1909-10. Of these, 156 appeals were disposed of against 124 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 218 and Rs. 51-14-8 respectively. The average duration was 541·24 days against 467·70 days in 1909-10.

Miscellaneous appeals.

145. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 148 as against 154 in 1909-10. Of these, 84 were disposed of leaving 64 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 127. Of these, 96 were disposed of, and 31 were left pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

146. The total number of processes issued during the year was 184,565 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 89,057, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 63,403.

Receipts and charges.

147. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,04,894 and Rs. 3,39,476, respectively, as against Rs. 3,98,253 and Rs. 3,41,017 in 1909-10.

VII. Prisons.

(*Calendar year 1910.*)

Accommodation.

148. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State was 81, consisting of 1 central jail, 1 district jail, 1 special lock-up and 78 district and taluk lock-ups.

Prison population. General.

149. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,730 as against 13,429 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,193 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,923 against 14,652 in 1909. Of these, 10,636 were discharged, leaving 1,287 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population decreased from 1,266·03 to 1,180·42, which is attributable to the more favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed in the State during the year.

Convicts.

150. Of this total jail population, 4,278 were convicts against 4,846 in 1909, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,629 and 696 respectively. During the year, 3,283 were discharged, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 995. The daily average number of convicts fell from 967·54 to 922·14.

Prisoners under trial.

151. The number of prisoners under trial that passed through the jails and lock-ups decreased from 9,730 in 1909 to 7,555 in the year under report. Of these, 7,274 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 281 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 251·5 against 294·6 in 1909. The average period of detention was 12·15 days against 13·03 days in 1909.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

152. Of the 2,629 convicts admitted during the year, 2,463 or 93·69 per cent were males and 166 or 6·31 per cent females. The majority, *viz.*, 2,052 or about 78·05 per cent, were Hindus. There were also 445 Mahomedans, 131 Christians and one Jew, representing 16·93 per cent, 4·98 per cent and 0·04 per cent of the total number. The number of convicts able to read and write was 348 or about 13·24 per cent of the total admissions; 19 or about 0·72 per cent were able to read only, while 2,262 or about 86·04 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year numbering 1,837 or about 69·87 per cent had been convicted of offences against property.

Nature of sentence.

153. Of the convicts admitted, 277 or about 10·54 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,252 or about 85·66 per cent to rigorous

imprisonment, 17 or about 0·65 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 49 or about 1·86 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, 26 or about 0·99 per cent to transportation for life and 8 or about 0·30 per cent to death. Of the total number of convicts, 1,405 or more than half had only a sentence of one month or under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

154. The number of convicts admitted to Jail who had been previously convicted was 354 or 13·46 per cent of the whole against 427 or 13·89 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommittals, 216 had been convicted once, 82 twice, and 56 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was less than in the previous year, being 51 against 72.

Prison offences.

155. The following table shows that prison offences are steadily falling:—

Year	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of offences ...	262	119	76	69	67

156. All the 67 prison offences were dealt with by Superintendents of Jails. The discipline in the prisons continued to be good.

Discharges.

157. Of the 3,283 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 696 were transferred to other jails, 101 were released on appeal, 2,176 on expiry of sentence, 196 under remission rules, 1 by special order of Government and 87 on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Yuvaraja, 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 10 escaped, 4 were executed and 11 died. Of the 7,274 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,246 were acquitted, 2,087 were convicted and sentenced, 922 were transferred, 16 escaped and three died.

Escapes.

158. Ten convicts and 16 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during 1910, against 6 and 10 respectively in 1909. Of the convicts who escaped, six were recaptured and one committed suicide. Of the recaptures, one was a daring criminal who had escaped from the Mysore Jail after murdering the sentry placed over him.

Health of prisoners.

159. The total number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals rose from 585 in 1909 to 633 in the year under report, and the daily average number of the sick increased from 17·35 to 21·38. But the total number of deaths was 14 against 22 in 1909.

Prison earnings.

160. The net cash earnings of the convicts showed a decrease of Rs. 2,221 as compared with that of the preceding year, being Rs. 13,528 against Rs. 15,749. The decrease most observable in the Bangalore Central Jail is attributable to raw materials and unsold manufactured articles in that jail not having been credited to the accounts.

Remissions and the working of the mark system.

161. Of the 196 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned both the maximum remission of 1,591 days and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 53-12-9. The average gratuity earned by convicts was Rs. 1-13-9 against Rs. 1-10-2 in 1909.

Expenditure.

162. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works department, the gross expenditure during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,04,157 against Rs. 1,12,061 in 1909. The decrease occurred partly under the head "Establishment charges" but mostly under the head "Dietary charges" owing to the decrease in the average number of prisoners confined.

Average cost per head.

163. The average cost per head was Rs. 88-7-10 against Rs. 88-10-5 in 1909.

Details of expenditure.

164. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	41,399	35 1 2
2	Dietary charges	48,964	41 11 6
3	Hospital charges	2,712	2 4 9
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,504	2 2 2
5	Sanitation charges	216	0 2 11
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,505	2 1 11
7	Charges for live stock, tools and plant ...	135	0 1 10
8	Other charges	5,722	4 13 7
	Total ...	1,04,157	88 7 10

New scale of vegetarian diet.

165. The new scale of vegetarian diet introduced into the Mysore district jail and the Bangalore Central Jail in the case of hard-labour Indian convicts was in force during the year. But the convicts having complained that they felt a sense of want of fulness under this diet, orders were passed in March 1911 altering the scale so as to allow them a larger quantity of ragi flour.

Religious instruction.

166. About the close of the year under report arrangements were made tentatively for the delivery of discourses on religious and moral subjects to the Hindu and Mahomedan convicts of the Bangalore Central Jail. The work has been kindly undertaken by the local Theosophical Society and the Ramakrishna Mission in respect of the former and by the Central Mahomedan Association in respect of the latter.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1910-11).

Registration offices.

167. The numbers of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

168. Certain new rules altering the forms of the several endorsements to be made by registering officers on documents admitted to registration and empowering the Inspector-General to authorise the use of rubber stamps for these endorsements in such of the registration offices as register not less than 2,000 documents every year, were issued under section 69 of the Mysore Registration Regulation and brought into force from 1st January 1911.

Registration of documents.

169. The total number of documents registered during the year was 86,869 against 86,254 in the previous year, showing an increase of 615 documents. There was an increase in the number in the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Hassan while in the other districts the number decreased. The decrease in the latter case is attributable partly to favourable seasons and partly to the prevalence of plague.

Financial results.

170. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,63,430 as against Rs. 1,62,343 in 1909-10. The total expenditure was Rs. 84,553 against Rs. 84,648 in the previous year.

Offences.

171. There was one case of false personation in the Bangalore sub-registry office. The Sub-Registrar has been directed to institute criminal proceedings against the parties concerned.

Inspection.

172. All the sub-registry offices in the State except three were inspected by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration Offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1910-11).

Number of municipalities.

173. The number of municipalities in the State rose from 88 in the previous year to 89 during the year, a municipal council having been constituted in the course of the year for Maddur.

Regulation municipalities.

174. Five more local areas (Melkote, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal and Channapatna) were notified as municipalities under the Municipal Regulation. The total number of places so notified up to the end of the year 1910-11 was thirty, exclusive of the Bangalore and Mysore cities.

Elections.

175. During the year, elections were held in four municipalities for the first time and 17 councillors were duly elected. In the Shikarpur town, the elections held did not fulfil the conditions prescribed by the rules and four vacancies caused in consequence were filled up by nomination by Government. In the Bangalore and Mysore cities, bye-elections were held to fill up the vacancy caused by the demise of one councillor in each, and two councillors were duly elected. In the Channapatna town, elections were held before the town was notified as a municipality under the Regulation and they were therefore declared invalid. Fresh elections were held after the close of the year.

Constitution of municipalities.

176. Of the 89 municipalities which were in existence during the year, 27 had municipal councils duly constituted under the Regulation and the affairs of the remaining 62 were managed by municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were on all the 89 municipal boards and councils, on the last day of the year, 1,014 members against a sanctioned strength of 1,020 members. Of these, 126 were elected members, 523 nominated non-official members and 365 nominated official members.

Meetings and attendance.

177. Of the 89 boards, 66 met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The deficiency in the number of meetings held by the other municipalities was chiefly due to want of quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair.

Regulations.

178. The Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation was repealed by the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation. The new Regulation was made applicable to the Bangalore city during the year and it has since been extended to the Mysore city also.

Rules and bye-laws.

179. Bye-laws for the regulation and inspection of bakeries, sweetmeat shops, native hotels and places used for the manufacture of aërated waters, framed by the city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore, were sanctioned during the year, as also rules for the conduct of business and vaccination bye-laws framed by 10 and 14 municipalities respectively.

Powers conferred.

180. Power under sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Municipal Regulation regarding the prevention of epidemic diseases was conferred on the Shimoga municipal council, and sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Regulation, which authorizes the seizure and destruction or disposal of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a magistrate, was made applicable to the Mysore city with effect from the 1st September 1910, with reference to milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aërated waters. Towards the close of the year, the municipal council of the Bangalore city was authorized to levy double fines under section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act and pay one-half of the fine so levied as a reward to the impounders.

Incidence of taxation.

181. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-6-3 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-1-5 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities, it ranged from Re. 0-3-4 in T.-Narsipur to Rs. 3-4-5 in Alur, Hassan district.

Fresh imposts and variations in the taxes already imposed.

182. With effect from the beginning of the year 1910-11, the levy of market fees was sanctioned for a period of two years in the Hiriyur town. The octroi duty on tobacco in the Sagar municipality was raised with effect

from the 1st October 1910 from four annas to eight annas a maund. In the French Rocks municipality, the levy of octroi at one anna a tin on kerosene oil and at one rupee a maund on tobacco was sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1911.

Financial position.

183. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads compare with those of the previous year (revised figures) as shown in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,97,801	2,98,517
2. Assessed taxes	2,96,381	3,18,826
3. Tolls and ferries	81,281	72,305
4. Miscellaneous	1,89,221	2,03,097
5. Public debt	92,420	96,982
Total ...	9,57,104	9,89,727
6. Adjustment on account of the transfer of the head "Loans" from the Municipal Revenue heads to the Public Debt heads	1,79,809	.....
Total Receipts ...	11,36,913	9,89,727

Items	Expenditure	
	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy	2,07,504	1,95,745
2. Public works	2,89,408	1,67,188
3. Lighting	63,900	67,570
4. Education	31,474	29,254
5. Miscellaneous	2,75,647	3,01,802
6. Public debt	83,405	1,49,247
Total ...	9,51,338	9,10,806
7. Adjustment on account of the transfer of the head "Loans" from the Municipal Revenue heads to the Public Debt heads	1,79,809	.....
Total Expenditure ...	11,31,147	9,10,806

184. The increase of income under assessed taxes was due to better collection work, while the decrease of expenditure under public works was chiefly due to the relief granted to the Mysore city in respect of the water-supply charges.

Mysore city water-supply charges

185. During the year, the expenditure incurred on the electrification of the Belagola pumps was ordered to be borne by the State Funds. Consequently, the expenditure of Rs. 54,252 debited on this account to the Mysore city municipality up to the end of the year 1909-10 was written back and the loan granted for the purpose readjusted in the accounts of the year 1910-11. It was further ordered that the entire maintenance and repair charges of the water works be met by Government, the municipality being required to pay only the amount realized from the general water rate and the fees charged for the excess consumption of water in the case of service connections.

Shimoga town improvements.

186. The Shimoga town water works were opened on the 29th August 1910 and 28 taps were fixed before the close of the year. The aggregate

expenditure incurred on the work was Rs. 69,299, a moiety of which was met out of the municipal funds of the Shimoga town, with the aid of a loan of Rs. 27,000 granted by the Government for the purpose. The formation of the Durgigudi extension consisting of bungalow and house sites was completed during the year. To encourage the building of houses in this extension, grant of timber at concession rates for two years ending with June 1913 and certain other concessions have been granted to the purchasers of sites.

Local audit.

187. The system of auditing the municipal accounts in the offices of the several municipalities by the Local Audit staff of the Comptroller's office was instituted during the year.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

188. Twelve ordinary and two special meetings of the Board were held during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 78 per cent of the strength of the Board as in the previous year.

189. During the year, a committee was appointed by the Board to formulate proposals in the matter of imposing conditions in regard to the building of houses on the sites sold by the Board. The Committees of Trustees appointed during the previous year considered the following matters:—

(*a*) Standards for pronouncing dwelling houses insanitary and standards of air space, ventilation, etc., in the construction of dwelling houses.

(*b*) Construction of new latrines and flushing tanks and their location.

190. With regard to (*a*), the Committee resolved that it would take a long time to lay down definite standards for new constructions and that as regards the improvement of existing buildings, all houses which have been notified for acquisition but not actually acquired be inspected with a view to see how many of them could be improved and spared. Accordingly such houses in No. II and part (i) of No. III drainage areas were inspected and notices issued in 53 cases to the house owners, intimating that the Board would withdraw the acquisition proceedings in case the properties were improved in accordance with the suggestions of the Health Officer.

191. Regarding (*b*), the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the construction of more latrines and flushing tanks without the assurance of a sufficient water-supply was not advisable, and that when such water-supply was assured, the location of the latrines and flushing tanks might be decided in consultation with the municipal councillors of the divisions concerned.

192. In accordance with the suggestions of the Chief Engineer, a consolidated drainage project providing for a complete system of underground sewage with outfall works for the whole city was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,41,099 and sent to the Chief Engineer for scrutiny. Three items of the above project relating to the duplication of the tunnel across the Statue square, the increasing of the size of the Ittigegud main drain, and the connection of the Chamundi Vihar sewer with the Nazarbad main drain were sanctioned as being urgent.

193. The receipts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board during the year under report were Rs. 3,04,381 including the State grant of Rs. 2,60,000. The amount available for expenditure, including the opening balance was Rs. 3,06,294, of which Rs. 2,83,332 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 22,962 at the end of the year. Of the total outlay, about 10 per cent was spent on establishments, 76 per cent on the acquisition and demolition of houses in the Fort and the rest on other works and miscellaneous items of expenditure. During the year, 118 properties were acquired by the Board at a total cost of Rs. 2,15,345 and 56 properties were demolished at a cost of Rs. 6,439, of which twenty-seven were demolished by the owners of houses or the purchasers of the materials thereof.

X. Administration of District Funds (1910-11).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

194. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board continued to be governed by the rules under the Mines Regulation. On the last day of the year, there were 14 members on the Board, of whom 7 were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by the Government. Of these again, 10 were Europeans and 4 Indians as in the previous year. Seven meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was 5 *ex-officio* members and 5 non-official members or 10 in all.

District Boards.

195. There were, as in the previous year, 8 District Boards, one for each district. Rule 8 of the rules under the Local Boards Regulation was modified so as to include the District Sanitary Officer in addition to the District Medical Officer as an *ex-officio* member of the District Board. The term of the non-official members of the Chitaldrug and the Mysore District Boards having expired, the Boards were reconstituted during the year. The 8 District Boards had in all, on the last day of the year, 204 members against the sanctioned strength of 207 members. Of these, 60 were *ex-officio*, 69 were non-officials elected by the Taluk Boards and the remaining 75 were non-officials appointed by the Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 4, and the average attendance of the members was 5·5 officials and 13 non-officials or 18·5 in all.

Taluk Boards.

196. The number of the Taluk Boards, namely 77, remained unaltered during the year. The term of the non-official members of the Taluk Boards of the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts having expired, the Boards were reconstituted during the year. The number of members on the Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,149 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155 members. Of these, nine were Europeans and the rest Indians. Of these again, 369 were *ex-officio* members, 365 non-official members elected by the rural population and the Municipal Boards and the remaining 415 non-officials appointed by the Government. Seventy of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, namely six, while the remaining seven Boards met only five times. The average attendance of members at the meetings was three officials and five non-officials or eight in all, or a little over 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of members for each Taluk Board.

Unions.

197. Out of the 164 unions at the close of the previous year, one union, *viz.*, Maddur, was constituted a municipality under the Municipal Regulation and one in each of the Tarikere and Hiriyur taluks was abolished on the representation of the people. During the year, five unions were newly constituted, one in the Closepet sub-taluk, one in the Honnali taluk and three in the Channagiri taluk. Thus, there were at the end of the year 166 unions in working order, with 1,299 members against a sanctioned strength of 1,318 members. Of these, 352 were officials and 947 non-officials appointed by the Government. Only 68 unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In six unions no meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·5 officials and 4 non-officials or 5·5 in all against an average strength of eight members for each union.

Financial position.

198. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,66,155. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	1909-10	1910-11
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	5,42,834	5,45,995
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	83,530	88,235
3. Tolls and ferries	38,072	42,688
4. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,151	2,658
5. Miscellaneous	1,67,788	1,75,437
Total Receipts ...	8,34,375	8,55,013

Items	1909-10	1910-11
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by the Public Works department ...	3,67,323	3,80,486
2. Public works executed by the Civil department ...	1,09,849	87,357
3. Conservancy and sanitary charges, including cholera and other epidemic charges	76,261	82,360
4. Sweepers and care-takers of travellers' bungalows ...	24,976	25,638
5. Miscellaneous	1,76,295	1,84,987
Total Expenditure ...	7,54,704	7,60,828

Accommodation for travellers.

199. The District Boards maintained 135 third class travellers' bungalows and 230 musafirkhanas and other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

200. One hundred and ten Local Fund dispensaries were supported in part from the District Funds, which also contributed to the maintenance of thirty Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. The latter continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Sanitation.

201. The scheme of dividing large unions into wards for purposes of supervision by individual members, in force in Madras, was ordered to be experimentally tried for a year with such alterations as local conditions might require. To encourage the removal of lantana and prickly-pear and to check their growth on agricultural and other lands, rules were passed tentatively, granting certain concessions in the matter of payment of land revenue and providing for the award of small prizes to the patels and other village officers who take special interest in clearing the villages of this noxious growth.

Sanitation rules.

202. On the Kolar Gold Fields, 18 persons were prosecuted under the Sanitation rules, mostly for selling articles of human consumption without license; and of these, one was discharged. The remaining 17 persons were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 105 realized. Outside the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, the Village Sanitation Rules were in force in 8,348 villages. Of 557 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 262 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 424 were recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

203. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions were held successfully at Chitaldrug and Channagiri during the year. Rules were passed during the year for the regulation of cattle shows. Cattle shows were held at Hassan, Nanjangud, Channagiri and Harihar and also at Kyamenahalli in the Koratagere sub-taluk, Ghati Subramanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk, Mudukutore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Himavantha Gopalaswamy Hills in the Gundlupet taluk, Kudli in the Shimoga taluk, Sivane in the Tarikere taluk and Antargatte in the Kadur taluk. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle.

Railways.

204. Towards the close of the year, sanction was accorded to the Kolar District Board to raise a debenture loan of three lakhs of rupees to construct a railway from Kolar to Bowringpet.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1910-11).

Season and rainfall.

205. The rainfall during the year was on the whole above the average all over the State, being 48·18 inches as against 38·22 inches in the previous year and 38·36 inches, the average of the last 31 years. The north-east monsoon was unusually heavy and this did some damage to standing crops in several parts of the State. The dry crops also suffered in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts to a certain extent by the rains being unseasonable. The outturn of crops therefore did not come up to the expectations held out by the favourable rains with which the year commenced. Fodder and water were abundant and food stuffs also were available in all the districts.

206. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1910	Average 1870 to 1909	Oct. 1910 to March 1911	Average 1870 to 1909	April 1910 to March 1911	Average 1870 to 1909
Bangalore ...	27·09	21·58	15·74	9·14	42·83	30·72
Kolar ...	25·26	18·65	13·24	9·41	38·50	28·06
Tumkur ...	24·05	18·14	11·63	8·06	35·68	26·20
Mysore ...	20·01	18·31	14·35	9·49	34·36	27·80
Hassan ...	33·12	28·39	12·00	9·86	45·12	38·25
Shimoga ...	60·72	59·12	11·08	7·58	71·80	66·70
Kadur ...	61·84	63·06	14·02	10·06	75·86	73·12
Chitaldrug ...	22·97	14·94	7·00	6·24	29·97	21·18
Average ...	34·38	30·27	12·38	8·73	46·76	39·00

207. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 269·11 inches at Augumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Ramgiri in the Chitaldrug district being 17·26 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, where a fall of 10·80 inches was registered on the 5th July 1910.

Outturn of crops.

208. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugarcane
Bangalore	9·6	9·7	7·6	9·5	11·1
Kolar	7·6	7·7	6·1	7·7	9·6
Tumkur	8·9	8·7	7·2	6·9	10·4
Mysore	10·3	9·5	7·5	8·5	11·7
Hassan	11·5	12·0	11·1	14·0	14·5
Shimoga	10·7	9·8	9·1	11·4	8·5
Kadur	11·9	10·5	10·1	10·5	11·7
Chitaldrug...	11·1	10·9	10·3	9·4	11·5
Average for the State ...	10·2	9·8	8·6	9·7	11·1

Prices.

209. There was a further reduction in prices during the year owing to the favourable outturn of crops, but the prices have not gone back to their former level and give no indication of responding in any direct ratio to the improvement in seasonal conditions.

210. The following statement shows the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1909-10	1910-11
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	8·14	9·21
Ragi	13·51	18·52
Cholam	14·62	17·60
Bengal gram	7·99	9·21

II. Agriculture (1910-11).

Area cropped.

211. As a result of the favorable seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year under report, the total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) rose from 6,302,778 acres in the previous year to 6,442,428 acres.

212. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1909-10	1910-11	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	742,891	792,579	+49,688
Ragi	2,259,771	2,289,376	+29,605
Cholam	683,067	619,005	−64,062
Gram	721,486	771,934	+50,448
Sugarcane	34,972	40,510	+ 5,538
Cotton	81,484	101,591	+20,107
Coffee	102,659	104,652	+ 1,993
Orchards and garden produce	158,693	170,933	+12,240

Agricultural stock.

213. According to the quinquennial census of the agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of the domestic animals in the State is as follows :—

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

Cattle mortality.

214. Owing to the good seasonal conditions of the year, and to the abundant supply of water and fodder, the condition of cattle was satisfactory. The extensive inoculation operations of the Veterinary department during the previous year seem to have checked the outbreak of epidemic diseases ; and rinderpest, black quarter and anthrax prevailed only in a sporadic form in some parts of the State. Foot and mouth diseases prevailed, however, in an epidemic form in a few places. The total number of

deaths from all causes was 75,226 against 84,191 in the year previous as shown below:—

Nature of death	1909-10	1910-11	Difference
Died of sickness	36,366	32,059	−4,307
Killed by wild beasts	7,973	8,045	+ 72
Died of accidents and other causes	39,852	35,122	−4,730
Total ...	84,191	75,226	−8,965

Veterinary aid.

215. The eight Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries located at the headquarters of districts continued to do good work. Two additional Veterinary Inspectors were appointed temporarily for one year, to be employed chiefly on inoculation work in places where infectious cattle diseases prevail. The number of cases treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries was 13,440 as against 9,845 in the previous year and the number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was 551. The demand for the services of the Veterinary officers among the agricultural classes is steadily increasing and a need for more hospitals and dispensaries has been established.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

216. The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held as usual during the Dasara. There was an increase both in the number of exhibits and exhibitors and the introduction of much useful machinery chiefly in agriculture has been one direct result of the Exhibition.

217. Considerable trade in cattle is carried on at several important fairs and festivals in the State and advantage was taken of these occasions to hold cattle shows in several parts of the State, and as many of these were organised by purely private effort, they have given additional stimulus to the cattle trade in the State. The biggest and most important of these shows was that held at Harihar where sales of cattle to the value of a lakh and a half of rupees were effected. The next in importance was the show held at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk. Beside the above shows, there were two Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions at Channagiri and Sivane, where improved agricultural implements were demonstrated and popular lectures on subjects of agricultural and industrial interest delivered.

Agricultural improvements carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

218. Improvements relating to agriculture consisted chiefly in the introduction of new and improved varieties of seeds and implements among the agriculturists and of the use of machinery. The services of the staff of the Agricultural department were largely utilized in holding demonstrations and in testing improved methods of production found by experience to be successful elsewhere. As a result of these measures, the more intelligent of the raiyats have begun to depart from their conservative methods and are exhibiting a keen interest in agricultural improvement by readily co-operating with the officers of Government in measures that are adopted to check diseases and pests and to make cultivation more productive.

219. The use of green manures in connection with the growth of paddy and sugarcane is becoming popular, and raiyats are stated to have come forward voluntarily to test their value in their fields. A local carpenter in the Bangalore district is also stated to have invented an improved pattern of a plough. In order to properly control and direct the efforts that are made for the advancement of agriculture, an Agricultural Committee has been formed in connection with the Economic Conference that has been established in the State, and it is expected that with such a controlling agency future progress will become more definite.

Sericulture.

220. In spite of the efforts made at the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore by the Salvation Army to popularize the new varieties of mulberry and improved methods of its cultivation, there has not been any appreciable progress in the industry, owing to the conservatism of the raiyats. The results

obtained in the farm itself have demonstrated the superiority of the Mysore silk; and as vigorous attempts are being made to revive the industry, the future is hopeful. At present the rearing of the silkworm is scattered all over the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts wherever mulberry is grown. The area devoted for its cultivation is 10,980 acres. The raiyats were also supplied with 2,000 eggs of Eri silkworms for rearing purposes. But as the silk yielded by these worms is stated to require special machinery in its manufacture, it will take some time for the industry to establish itself. Owing to diseases of the silkworms the industry is not thriving in the T.-Narsipur taluk.

Agricultural Department. Work in the Experimental Farm at Hebbal.

221. Of the experiments conducted in the Hebbal Experimental Farm, the most important were the use of green manures for ragi, and the best time and mode of ploughing for ragi. The advantages of growing green manures on lands intended for the cultivation of ragi are stated to have been so fully tested that arrangements are being made to demonstrate the results. The experiments regarding the planting and manuring of paddy were continued, as also those relating to the manufacture of sugar, and the results have been embodied in bulletins which are nearly ready for publication. Chemical analysis of several kinds of manures was undertaken and advice given to the raiyats in the choice of manures.

222. The implement depot which was opened in the previous year has been of great benefit, and the total value of the several kinds of implements and machinery sold amounted to Rs. 4,864. The importance of seed selection is kept in view and experiments are being conducted with a view to improve local varieties of seeds. Arrangements have been made to test improved methods such as the application of green manures and single seedling transplantation by means of experiments conducted by landholders in private holdings in the Shimoga and Kadur districts under the supervision of the Agricultural Inspectors.

Mycology and Entomology.

223. Spraying has been proved to be the most efficacious remedy against "Kole-roga" which has been so fatal to the supari industry in the malnad. Its application has been widely demonstrated to all garden owners so that they may have no difficulty in future in adopting it as a remedial measure. The jola grasshopper which has been doing great damage in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts was exhaustively studied and as it threatens to attack other crops, vigorous measures were taken for its extirpation. It is proposed to adopt netting and destroying it on a large scale. The rice grasshopper which is another insect pest doing great damage in the Shikarpur taluk has also been kept in check.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens, Lal-Bagh.

224. During the year under report, fair progress was made in the planting out of the botanical collection, grouping together into borders or groups for purposes of study either a whole natural order or separate genera, *palms, ferns, and bromelliads* falling under the former and *hibiscus, ixora, pandanus, plumerias*, etc., under the latter.

Daria Dowlat Bagh.

225. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, the work done consisted of grafting of the mango and Champaka trees and propagation of crotons, roses, jasmine, myrtle, etc. Eucalyptus and other antiseptic trees were also planted out in moist sites. The experiment made in the cultivation of a dozen varieties of cotton was not conclusive. Several varieties of Dharwar-American cotton and the Soft Peruvian thrived well and yielded good lint. Soy beans, French beans, potatoes and country radish were also tried and of these, soy beans proved successful. On some moist plots, suckers of plantain of 12 different varieties were planted out.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

226. As the drainage works carried out by the Sanitary branch of the Public Works department in the Sunkal Tank bed were not completed until late in the year under report, it was not possible to begin regular experimental cultivation work but the preliminary arrangements such as laying out of plots, paths and roads were completed. The whole farm is divided into 100 plots, of which 40 are small plots each less than one acre; 48 full one-acre plots; and 12 larger plots varying from 2 to 3 acres in area. Some of the plots were tried with Indian corn, soy beans, several

new French and Runner beans and also a number of new vegetables. Some of these proved successful and the seed has been stocked in the seed depôt. The revised allotment for experimental cultivation was Rs. 4,000 for the year under report, out of which Rs. 3,800 were spent during the year. The receipts from the sale of crops raised amounted to Rs. 394.

III. Labour and Wages (1910-11).

Labour and wages.

227. Agriculture being the main industry in the State, there is little demand for skilled labour. The wages of labour being chiefly regulated by custom especially in the interior parts of the State, there were no marked fluctuations of wages during the year under report. The planters in the Kadur district, who get a part of their labour from South Canara, are stated to have been affected by the competition of the newly opened rubber estates in Travancore and Cochin which are able to offer higher wages. In the Shimoga district, a system of payment by gangs is said to prevail, the wages being fixed by custom at Rs. 4-4-0 per head of a gang of 30 men with 30 seers of rice and condiments which can be commuted at their option for a payment of 5 annas per day.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1910-11).

Manufactures, arts and industries.

228. There was no noticeable expansion of industries in the State during the year, but the movement of educated people with capital and enterprise towards industries and agriculture is making steady progress. The chief desideratum has been the absence of expert knowledge and experience to determine the industries best suited to local conditions, and it is hoped that the newly organised Economic Conference will succeed in meeting these deficiencies and causing a more orderly development in the future.

229 A brief account of the principal industries in each district is given below:—

(1) *Bangalore district*:—

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The Tata's Silk Filature Company under the management of the Salvation Army continued to work and produced silk worth Rs. 4,587. The Iron and Brass Foundry of Mackenzie and Company and the Ripon Iron Works manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 26,200.

The Lakshmi Dye Works and the Mavalli Dye Works turned out Rs. 19,000 worth of goods.

The Cigar Factory, the Mysore Tannery, Ld., the Aryan Hosiery Factory, and the two tanneries at Thattekere in the Channapatna taluk were doing good business during the year.

The sugarcane mill of Mr. Krishna Iyengar at Urgahalli and the two sugar factories at Agaram and Kayemgutta Kundalahalli have been reported to be working satisfactorily.

(2) *Kolar district*:—

The Electric Saw Mills at Bowringpet and the Cigarette Factory at the same place have continued to yield good profit. Another Tobacco Factory with a capital of Rs. 50,000 is reported to have been started.

The Sugar Factory at Goribidnur turned out 800 tons of sugar worth Rs. 1,44,000.

The Paddy Husking Factory and the Iron Foundry at Chikballapur were not working during the year, and the manufacture of glass bangles at Joolpalya in the Bagepalli taluk was not thriving.

Skins to the value of Rs. 15,000 were tanned at the tannery near Chikballapur.

(3) *Tumkur district*:—

The Paddy Husking mill at Tumkur worked for only two months and the Bharat Weaving Company is reported to have closed its business.

(4) *Mysore district*:—

The Coffee curing and bone crushing industries of Hunsur and the Weaving factory started by Mr. B. S. Krishna Iyengar at Mysore are reported to be working satisfactorily.

The Rice mill at Yedatore did not turn out much work during the latter part of the year.

(5) *Hassan district*:—

The well-known brass and copper industry at Sravanabelagola was in a flourishing condition, and weaving was largely carried on in Hole-Narsipur.

The factories for the manufacture of tiles of Mangalore pattern at Saklespur and Harihalli in the Manjarabad taluk are reported to be working satisfactorily.

(6) *Shimoga district*:—

At Yelagalale in the Sagar taluk, a factory named "Sarada Tile Works" has been started for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles.

The Gudigars of Sagar and Sorab, engaged in sandalwood and ivory carving, are declining owing to insufficient demand for such articles.

(7) *Kadur district*:—

A factory for the manufacture of flooring and roofing tiles after the Mangalore pattern is reported to have been started at Sringeri.

(8) *Chitaldrug district*:—

The bangle manufactory at Malebennur, which has been in existence for some time, and the several cotton ginning factories at Davangere have become profitable concerns.

230. There were also 2,795 oil mills in the State during the year.

231. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
Bangalore	96,36,755	
Kolar	44,13,307*	* Besides the value of gold which was Rs. 3,14,83,742.
Tumkur	3,64,396	
Mysore	19,32,160	
Hassan	7,93,827	
Shimoga	11,73,250	
Kadur	56,800	
Chitaldrug	8,16,160	
Total ...	1,91,86,655	

232. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the outturn. Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	5	254	2,06,770
Cotton mills	2	1,213	24,04,800
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments, not classed as mills	21	345	26,383
Silk filature	1	30	4,587

(*Continued from page 35.*)

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Woollen mill	1	242	4,31,467
Iron and brass foundries	11	200	1,31,712
Bone crushing mill	1	29	32,000
Dye works	3	57	71,190
Coffee works, including saw mills and manure works	1	81	2,70,000
Sugar factories	3	330	1,63,000
Rice mills	5	75	1,33,760
Glass factory	1	10	800
Oil works	6	69	1,44,520
Brick and tile factories	10	555	1,10,290
Timber mill	1	46	1,40,000
Cigar factories	2	108	1,38,125
Cotton pressing factories	2	122	87,580
Carpentry works	2	43	2,875
Carriage factory	1	12	7,200
Hosiery factories	2	202	1,44,015
Tanneries	3	142	1,70,000
Wheat flour mill	1	21	75,600

V. Trade (1910-11).

Trade.

233. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were arecanut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory, cotton and silk; and the principal imports, food grains, yarn, dhal, piece goods, wheat, chillies, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 2,83,89,215 and that of exports, excluding gold, Rs. 4,23,98,467.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1910-11).

Co-operative societies.

234. There were 70 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and 46 were registered during the year. Excluding 5 societies which were wound up, there were 111 societies working at the end of the year.

235. Classified according to the area of operations, there were at the end of the year one central, 47 urban and 63 rural societies. Nineteen of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 36 in the Mysore district, 27 in the Tumkur district, 4 in the Kolar district, 10 in the Hassan district and 5 each in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The total number of members rose from 6,301 to 9,043 and the share capital from Rs. 1,58,698 to Rs. 2,31,486. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,02,384 as against Rs. 69,131 in the previous year. As usual, the sources of capital were shares, deposits and borrowings. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 9,549 as against Rs. 5,831 at the end of the previous year.

236. The publication of a bilingual quarterly co-operative journal to record the progress of the movement and to educate and popularize the movement generally was sanctioned during the year.

Agricultural banks.

237. Out of ten working banks at the beginning of the year, one wound up voluntarily and another was closed compulsorily owing to its unsatisfactory working. One bank was revived as it paid up all arrears of instalments due to Government and wished to continue as a working institution. The number of working banks at the end of the year was 9. The working of these institutions, except in 2 cases, was as usual unsatisfactory. One of these surviving banks did no business whatever during the year.

238. On the 1st July 1910, the working banks owed to Government Rs. 66,279 towards principal and Rs. 3,760 towards interest, and the amounts

collected were respectively Rs. 26,668 and Rs. 2,649. The banks that have been wound up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, owed Rs. 1,42,268 towards principal and Rs. 8,852 towards interest and the recoveries were respectively Rs. 30,810 and Rs. 6,273. The members of the two coffee banks which were wound up in January 1905 owed, according to the terms of agreement entered into by them after the closing of the banks, Rs. 1,80,276 towards principal and Rs. 19,330 towards interest; but the realizations during the year amounted to Rs. 83,441 towards principal and Rs. 33,015 towards interest. As in the last year, some of the mortgaged estates were put up for sale in both the Kadur and Hassan districts. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts and from all the banks was Rs. 1,82,868 against Rs. 1,46,768 in 1909-10.

Other companies.

239. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies, there were on the 31st March 1910, 54 joint stock companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 68,55,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 25,90,153. Two new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1911, while three companies with a nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,90,000 and Rs. 14,895, respectively, were wound up. There were 53 companies working on the 31st March 1911 with a nominal capital of Rs. 65,84,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,75,039. Of the 53 companies that continued to work, 38 carried on businesss relating to banking, loan and insurance, 6 were trading companies, 2 mills and presses, 4 were engaged in mining and quarrying, one in fruit culture, one in leather trade and one in business connected with the acquisition of land and building.

240. Two societies were registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies). The total number of societies under this Regulation on 1st April 1911 was 13 against 11 in the previous year.

VII. Transfers of Land (1910-11).

Transfers of land.

241. There were during the year 634 transfers of land by order of courts involving 4,180 acres as against 984 transfers involving 5,409 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 14,933 involving 92,377 acres as against 14,486 transfers involving 82,381 acres in the previous year. The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 53,612 acres as against 53,059 acres in the year previous, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,749 acres as against 10,052 acres in the previous year, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 12,367 acres against 12,245 acres in the previous year and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 15,992 acres against 7,950 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1910-11).

Condition of the people.

242. The year was on the whole a prosperous one for all classes. The outturn of crops was fair and there was no lack of employment. Coffee planters were benefited by the rise in the price of coffee and the industry greatly revived. The agriculturists have profited largely by the comparatively high prices that now prevail and the good harvests that they were able to reap, combined with the absence of cattle mortality, has enabled them to recover from the losses which they had sustained in the previous years of drought.

243. Public health was also good. Plague however prevailed in parts of all the districts and cholera and small-pox to a smaller extent.

IX. Forest (1910-11).

State forests.

244. Three blocks were notified as State forests during the year, increasing the total extent of State forests and plantations to 2,595 square miles. The area of lands reserved under section 4 of the Forest Regulation during the year was 121·2 square miles and the total area of these lands is 840 square miles.

Forest settlement.

245. Including 63 blocks pending settlement at the beginning of the year, there were in all 79 blocks to be settled. Of these, 3 were finally notified as State forests, and in respect of 28 blocks the settlement operations were completed by the Forest Settlement Officer and his decisions have been announced to the raiyats. Rights to way and water courses in the old State forests were admitted in four State forests.

Selection of areas for reservation.

246. Besides the above, proposals in regard to the reservation of about 257 square miles of forest land were in various stages of progress.

Demarcation.

247. One hundred and four miles of new boundary lines were permanently demarcated and 2,382 miles of existing lines recleared and improved, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 14,563 against Rs. 21,830 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

248. Field work consisted mainly of the revision of the work done in previous years. Twenty-six fair sheets were finally drawn, of which 10 were photo-zincographed. A provincial forest map on a scale of 8 miles to the inch was under preparation.

Working plans.

249. The compilation of the working plan report for the Lakkavalli and Tyagadabagi forests aggregating an area of 62 square miles was completed during the year. The field work in respect of the Chamrajnagar and Bandipur forests was also completed.

Communications and buildings.

250. During the year, a sum of Rs. 5,709 was spent on the formation of new roads and a sum of Rs. 5,529 on the maintenance and improvement of existing ones, bringing the total expenditure on communications to Rs. 11,237 against Rs. 18,800 in the previous year. During the year, several buildings were completed, and the construction of several new buildings was taken up, the total cost amounting to Rs. 33,252. Needful repairs to existing buildings were executed at a cost of Rs. 5,641.

251. Among the works of a miscellaneous nature taken up during the year were the sinking of five wells and the excavation of irrigational channels and trenches round forest buildings.

Protection of forests. Offences.

252. At the commencement of the year, 10 cases relating to forest offences were pending disposal before courts and one case before the departmental officers. During the year, 885 cases were reported as against 1,028 in the previous year, 826 of which were of such a nature as could be dealt with by departmental officers under section 59 of the Forest Regulation.

Cases tried by magistrates.

253. Of the 69 cases taken before the courts, 22 cases involving 43 persons ended in conviction, and 14 involving 38 persons in acquittal; 7 cases were withdrawn; and 14 were still pending. Prosecution had not been launched in respect of 12 cases.

Cases tried departmentally.

254. Of the 827 cases dealt with under section 59, 764 cases involving 1,763 persons were compounded, 14 cases involving 25 persons were dropped, and 49 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,808 was realized as compensation against Rs. 7,746 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

255. One hundred and seventy-seven cases of injury to sandal trees were reported during the year and 339 cases were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of the total number, 166 cases were disposed of during the year as against 83 in the previous year and 350 cases were pending at the end of the year. The amount of fines recovered in these cases came up to Rs. 1,182.

256. Fire-protection was attempted over an extent of 2,324 square miles, but the operations failed over an area of 152 square miles, the percentage of successful protection therefore being 93·5 against 95·3 in the previous year. Protection from fire.

257. As usual all the State forests barring exploited coupes and plantations were made available for the grazing of cattle and sheep, goat browsing being restricted to special areas in only one district. A sum of Rs. 55,766 was realized against Rs. 57,263 in the previous year. During the year, 6,339 cattle were impounded as against 8,625 in the previous year and the fines imposed and realized amounted to Rs. 1,297 against Rs. 1,386 in the previous year. Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

258. Spike disease among sandal trees showed no sign of abatement. Climber cutting was systematically carried out in all the exploited coupes, plantations and sandal tracts, about 124,121 of them being cut during the year. Condition of the forests.

259. The south-west and north-east monsoons having been plentiful, the natural reproduction of all species was very good and the spontaneous growth of teak, honne, beete and yethiga in bamboo-seeded areas and in tracts burnt over was excellent. The natural regeneration was, as usual, supplemented in the high forests by the putting in of nursery-raised seedlings in exploited coupes and in bamboo-seeded areas. In the maidan districts, sandal and other indigenous seeds were largely sown in prepared patches with a large amount of success. There was a general improvement in the condition of existing stock. Improvement of forest growth.

260. The forests were worked, as in previous years, either according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans or according to those of the provisional plans. In the latter case, the high forests were treated under the proportional selection limited by area, the pole and scrub jungles under coppice and improvement fellings. Wherever sanctioned working plans existed, it was found unnecessary to carry on fellings to the full prescribed extent. A commencement was also made during the year to regulate fellings in District forests under the coupe system. System of exploitation.

261. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees and by right-holders:— Outturn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons cwt. lbs.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government ...	537,669	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	295,648	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	1,599	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	834,916	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	...	5,014-10-63	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	44,422-8-21	
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25-0-0	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	49,461-18-84	
Bamboos—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	228,410	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	7,097	5,106	3,718,666	...	
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	9,500	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	7,097	5,106	3,956,576	...	
Minor forest produce—						The total value of minor forest produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 2,49,904.
By Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	

Exploitation by departmental agency. Timber.

262. The timber market except for superior logs of rosewood, intended for shipment to Europe, continued to be dull throughout the year. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 389,292 cubic feet against 383,245 cubic feet in the previous year, the amount realized being Rs. 3,07,469 against Rs. 3,18,630 in the previous year. About 82,507 cubic feet of timber of various kinds were sold to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait during the year for a sum of Rs. 58,355.

Fuel and bamboos.

263. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 19,497 against Rs. 17,851 in the previous year, the cost of collection being Rs. 10,353.

Minor forest produce.

264. The revenue derived from this amounted to Rs. 9,560 against Rs. 5,772 in the previous year, the cost of collection being Rs. 2,425.

Outturn of sandalwood.

265. Except a small quantity obtained from spiked trees from the Mysore and Hassan districts, the collection of sandalwood was, as usual, restricted to overmature, dead and fallen trees, old stumps and roots. Out of 3,782 tons and 3 cwt. of rough wood, including the previous year's balance of 1,349 tons and 17 cwt., available for preparation, 3,119 tons and 19 cwt. were worked up, yielding 2,497 tons and 2 cwt. of good wood and 343 tons and 9 cwt. of white chips, while 279 tons and 8 cwt. were lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood on hand at the end of the year was 662 tons and 4 cwt. The total cost of collection and preparation amounted to Rs. 61,261 against Rs. 52,940 in the previous year.

Sandalwood sales.

266. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 2,468 tons and 18 cwt. against 2,050 tons and 7 cwt. in the previous year. The revenue realized was Rs. 11,47,141 (including a sum of Rs. 820 realized by the sale of 338 tons and 3 cwt. of white chips) against Rs. 8,37,166 in the previous year. The rates secured for most of the classes were much higher than those obtained in the previous year, the average, on the whole, being Rs. 471 a ton against Rs. 408 a ton in the previous year.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

267. The total demand, inclusive of the uncollected arrears of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,02,154, amounted to Rs. 23,12,618, of which a sum of Rs. 20,88,910 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,708.

268. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency.—		
(*a*) Timber ...	3,13,843	3,00,205
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	8,123	10,700
(*c*) Bamboos ...	13,106	10,166
(*d*) Sandalwood ...	9,25,737	11,71,647
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	5,966	9,955
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers.—		
(*a*) Timber ...	1,06,601	1,14,440
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	47,142	42,986
(*c*) Bamboos ...	42,136	45,771
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	61,587	55,922
(*e*) Other minor forest produce ...	2,04,826	2,82,303
(*f*) Other items ...	15	16
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	298	291
IV. Miscellaneous.—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures ...	1,823	306
(*b*) Refunds ...	344	3,782
(*c*) Other sources ...	22,013	36,085
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees ...	4,527	3,727
(*e*) Sale of elephants ...	921	...
(*f*) Other items ...	...	608
Total ...	17,59,008	20,88,910

269. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,82,407 (excluding charges relating to kumri cultivation, refunds and Game Preserves establishment, amounting to Rs. 14,537) against Rs. 6,74,812 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,80,289 against Rs. 3,81,881 in the previous year was spent on conservancy and works, and a sum of Rs. 3,02,118 against Rs. 2,92,931 in the previous year was spent on establishment. Expenditure.

270. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,06,503 against Rs. 10,84,196 in the previous year. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 14,537 was spent by the department on the charges specifically referred to in the preceding paragraph. Surplus.

271. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood separately as distinguished from other items:— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	11,47,141	2,73,231	8,73,910	23·81
Other produce ...	9,41,769	4,09,176	5,34,593	43·45
Total ...	20,88,910	6,82,407	14,06,503	32·66

X. Mining and Geology (1910-11).

272. One of the important events of the year was the issue of fresh leases for certain blocks on the Kolar Gold Field under the management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, for a further term of 30 years from the 22nd March 1910. According to the terms of these new leases the Government are entitled to a royalty of 2½ per cent of all declared dividends in addition to the royalty of 5 per cent on the output hitherto received. General.

273. The revised rules referred to in the last year's report for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases were issued during the year under report, and the important features of these revised rules are that licenses and leases are hereafter to be granted for specified minerals instead of for all minerals generally and that royalties on such minerals are to be fixed by a notification in the official Gazette, as experience of the working of each mineral is acquired, and are liable to alteration from time to time. Licenses and leases.

274. The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with 1909-10:—

	1909-10	*1910-11*
Mining leases	1	14
Prospecting licenses—new	13	12
Do renewed...	25	23
Exploring licenses	11	5
Collecting licenses	...	4
Total ...	50	58

275. Of the 14 mining leases issued during the year, 13 took the place of the old ones which expired in March 1910.

276. Fifteen mining companies were at work during the year, 10 for gold, 3 for manganese and 2 for mica. Number of mines and their work.

277. The chief gold producers were the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nundydrug and Balaghat mines and the returns from the first three mines were satisfactory. The increase in the case of the Champion Reef mine was all the more gratifying, taking into consideration the adverse circumstances with which it had to contend in regard to the frequent Gold.

occurrence of quakes and air blasts underground, which seriously hindered the operations at times. The returns from the Ooregum mine were not so good as they were expected to be, but from the present indications in the developments it is hoped that they will again attain their former high level. The Tank mine ceased operations altogether but a portion of the block is being worked in depth by the Nundydrug company with profitable results. Prospecting operations were carried out on the east Betarayaswami block, and to the south of the field on a block belonging to the Mysore company and on the Kempinkote block. The result of these operations proved in the case of the last one the existence of old workings. Operations were also commenced by the Ooregum company on the Manighatta block. The work which was being carried out by the New Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, on the Honnegudda and Siddarhalli blocks in the Shimoga and Kadur districts was suspended owing to lack of funds.

Gold produced.

278. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report was 547,867 oz. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,14,83,742 against 552,857 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,17,92,840. Comparing the output of gold for 1910-11 with that for the previous year, there was an increase of 7,897 oz. in the Mysore and Champion Reef mines and a decrease of 12,887 oz. in the Ooregum, Nundydrug, Tank block, Balaghat and other mines.

Royalty.

279. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 17,80,276 against Rs. 15,90,242. The increase in royalty is due to the receipt, during the year, of 2½ per cent of dividends paid by certain gold mining companies in accordance with the terms of the new leases held by them.

Manganese.

280. There was no improvement in the price of manganese and the industry in this mineral therefore continued in a depressed condition. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized thereon :—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty Rs.
1909-10 ...	... 37,843	29,755	16,883
1910-11 ...	... 28,265	17,960	7,577
Decrease ...	9,578	11,795	9,306

Chrome.

281. The chrome industry during the year shared the same fate as that of manganese and did not therefore offer any encouragement to the licensees for pursuing the business. Consequently no ore was extracted from any block in the State during the year under report and the industry in this ore is now at a standstill.

Mica.

282. The Bombay Mining Syndicate who held a mining lease and a prospecting license for mica in the Seringapatam taluk met with no success during the year under report. A prospecting block in the Yedatore taluk gave some promise. Several mica deposits to the east of Kikri in the Sringeri jahgir were opened up and a quantity of 60,000 lbs. of muscovite mica of a fairly good quality was unearthed.

Corundum.

283. There was a slight change introduced during the year under report in the system of issue of licenses for collecting corundum. The power of granting licenses for this mineral was taken away from the Deputy Commissioners who were hitherto allowed to issue them for short periods over small areas, and all licenses are now being issued by Government in the Geological department. During the year under report no appreciable work however was carried out on the areas for which the prospecting licenses were granted.

Asbestos.

284. A small quantity of 38 maunds of asbestos was removed from a block in the Hosdurga taluk for experimental purposes. Excepting this, no regular business was carried on in the industry of this mineral during the year under report.

Iron.

285. During the year, certain localities in the taluks of Hosdurga and Holalkere where iron smelting and steel making industries were being

carried out were inspected and information in regard to the processes employed in connection with those industries collected. A collection of samples of iron ore, native iron and steel, as well as crucible clay and other materials used in the above processes, was obtained and furnished to the Bombay Government in compliance with a requisition made by that Government at the instance of Sir Robert Hadfield.

Number of persons employed.

286. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1910-11 was 27,116 as against 29,168 in 1909-10. Of these, 26,339 were engaged in gold mines alone.

Accidents.

287. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year was 383 against 412 in 1909-10. Of these, 53 resulted in the death of 72 persons or 2·65 per mille of persons employed. The death rate in the gold industry which employed the greater portion of the labour was 2·73 per mille against 3·27 in 1909-10. Of the 53 fatal accidents, 12 involving 22 lives were due to air-blasts and quakes and 5 accidents resulting in the death of 6 persons were due to explosives.

Prosecutions.

288. During the year, 6 persons were prosecuted for breaches of provisions of the Mining Regulation and Rules resulting in accidents and all of them were convicted. In one case not resulting in an accident one person was prosecuted and convicted for a breach of the Mining Rules. For less serious offences, 44 persons were departmentally punished by the Mine Superintendents.

Geological survey.

289. During the year under report, an area of 1,600 square miles was surveyed and mapped in several districts of the State. During these operations, a few old workings for gold were discovered to the east of Mayikonda in the Chitaldrug district. In Kadur district, a map of the almost inaccessible ranges of hills that compose the Western Ghats was prepared, and the area surveyed was found to contain hornblende schist and hæmatite quartzite, and some bands of the latter are believed to be highly ferruginous and to be capable of serving as good ores of iron.

Underground water-supply.

290. In connection with the insufficiency of water for drinking and other domestic purposes that prevails in various parts of the State during the hot season of every year and the general scheme for the improvement of water-supply in villages, a report containing useful information on the nature of the underground water-supply was published in 1910-11. The Officiating State Geologist inspected about 100 villages in the Tumkur district and collected information in regard to the present yield of water in the existing wells and suggested possible means of obtaining sufficient quantity of water required by the villages.

Geological museum and library.

291. The work of obtaining a representative collection of rocks and minerals of the State progressed satisfactorily during the year, and a rare and valuable collection of specimens from Canada, consisting chiefly of asbestos and copper ore, was obtained and added to the museum. Some additions in the shape of scientific books and journals were made to the library during the year.

Laboratory.

292. During the year under report, 17 assays and analyses were made at the Chemical Laboratory for the Geological department and several determinations of minerals were also made for the public.

Inspection of explosives.

293. The inspection work was regularly carried on and the general condition of the licensed premises and the storage of explosives continued to be fairly satisfactory. There were six prosecutions involving 7 persons for unlawful possession of explosives. Four of these cases resulted in conviction, one in acquittal and another in the discharge of the accused. The total number of accidents from explosives was 21 during 1910 resulting in the death of 9 persons against 25 accidents resulting in the death of 14 persons in 1909.

XI. Public Works (1910-11).

Grant and outlay.

294. The total grant for the year under all heads, including Contributions, was Rs. 37,85,949 and the total expenditure was Rs. 34,08,962, or Rs. 3,41,174 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to the comparatively smaller grants made during the year for the Marikanave project and the Mysore Palace, both of which are nearly complete, as well as under Municipal Funds and Contributions. The following statement gives the details under the several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds	27,64,091	25,21,277	—2,42,814	
2. Local Funds General ...	62,579	65,199	+2,620	
3. District Funds	3,91,364	3,80,487	—10,877	
4. Municipal Funds... ...	18,686	—22,558*	—41,244	
5. Village School Fund ...	30,630	22,470	—8,160	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,62,000	2,07,025	—54,975	
7. Palace Fund	88,194	66,657	—21,537	
8. Contributions	1,68,405	1,68,405	...	
Total ...	37,85,949	34,08,932	—3,76,987	

* This is the result of writing back against the actual expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 31,694, the sum of Rs. 54,252 expended during previous years on the electrification of the pumping plant on the Vani Vilas Water Works, which has now been ordered to be charged to Provincial Funds.

Lapse and suspense.

295. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 3,76,987 and worked out at 10·4 per cent of the total grant. The lapses under the various items were due to ordinary causes such as adjustments in accounts, late sanction of estimates, the non-receipt of materials ordered, and the high level of water in tanks which prevented tank-works from being proceeded with. There was also a sum of Rs. 51,117 under the "suspense" account.

Irrigation works.

296. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows:—

(1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (*i.e.*, works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year was 119 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 2,15,985, of which a sum of Rs. 66,421 was spent on channels and Rs. 1,49,564 on tanks. The grading of the irrigation-channels of the Marikanave reservoir could not be carried out, but some minor items of improvement to the masonry works on the channels were effected during the year. The total outlay on the work since the commencement amounted to Rs. 44,10,074. During the year, the reservoir received a supply of 30,732 units and the area actually irrigated was about 5,000 acres, a sum of Rs. 39,000 being realised as revenue. Proposals for the construction of a high level canal at a cost of Rs. 8½ lakhs and the introduction of the block system of irrigation under the existing as well as the proposed canals, with a view to improve the conditions of irrigation and to prevent the spread of malaria, as also to secure better financial results, were under the consideration of Government.

The surveys for constructing a large reservoir across the Cauvery river were in progress during the year. The objects of the reservoir are to restore the hot weather supply to the existing cultivation in the valley, and provide additional irrigation to the extent of 150,000 acres eventually, and also to provide storage for ensuring the present supply of electric power to the Kolar Gold Fields and for meeting the increased demands which may arise. The dam of the reservoir will be constructed across the Cauvery river at Kannambadi, about 8 miles to the west of the town and island of Seringapatam, and when completed, will have a total height of 124 feet above the

river bed and a depth of storage of 118 feet with a total available capacity of 37,100 million cubic feet. A canal will be drawn from the north bank of the river, and running for a length of about 100 miles, be capable of irrigating about 150,000 acres in the taluks of Mandya, Nagamangala, Malvalli and Channapatna. The estimated cost of the reservoir and canal system, including the fourth installation of the Electric Power Scheme, is 253 lakhs. The work is to be executed in two stages, the first of which will consist in the construction of the dam to a height of 97 feet so as to store a depth of 80 feet of water and be capable of holding 11,030 million cubic feet, and will also include the fourth installation of electric power. The total cost of the first stage of the project is estimated at Rs. 89 lakhs. The project was sanctioned after the close of the official year and arrangements were on hand for the commencement of the first stage of operations.

The work of improving the Devaroy channel in the Mysore district was practically completed and for the first time during the past ten years, water was supplied for irrigation over the entire length of the channel. The small items of work that remained in connection with the closing of the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat, Arkalgud taluk, were completed. The reconstruction of the slipped portion of the bund of the Ramasagara tank, Bowringpet taluk, and the restoration of the irrigation channels of that tank were practically completed. Some minor items of work were carried out on the Sowlanga tank, Honnali taluk, which was practically completed.

(*b*) The expenditure on original irrigation minor works during the year was Rs. 22,897, of which a sum of Rs. 2,695 was spent on channels and Rs. 20,202 on tanks.

(*c*) The number of minor tanks, or tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 or less, dealt with under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was 979 and work was completed on 160 tanks. The total estimated value of the work done during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,441, of which a sum of Rs. 67,405 was incurred by Government on stone and masonry work against the sanctioned grant of one lakh of rupees and a sum of Rs. 52,036 represents the value of earthwork done by the raiyats. The largest amount of work was done in the Kolar district and good progress was also made in the Tumkur and Hassan districts.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 2,07,025 was incurred under this head against the grant of Rs. 2,62,000. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 93,041 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 82,403 on the annual maintenance and special repairs to the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the expenditure on establishment, tools and plant. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles and the total extent of wet and garden lands irrigated by them was 115,009 acres, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,01,616. In order to keep up the requisite water-supply to the Power Works at Sivasamudram and to sugarcane and other crops under the different channels during the hot weather, special arrangements were made, as in the previous year, for temporary storage at some of the important anikats on the Cauvery and its tributaries. As a result of the heavy floods of the year, a large number of irrigation works, *viz.*, 78, sustained damage during the year but they were attended to with all possible promptitude.

(3) *Contributions.*—A sum of Rs. 46,300 was spent under this head on irrigation major and minor works from the contributions made by the raiyats for the restoration and repair of tanks.

297. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 5,84,171, of which more than half was incurred on the works of the Educational and Medical departments, the expenditure on them being Rs. 1,93,537 and Rs. 1,11,989, respectively. The amount spent during the year on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 1,33,270, bringing the total outlay from the commencement to Rs. 38,97,660. The work was completed except for some small additional works Buildings.

recently ordered, and the Dasara Durbar was held in the hall of the new Palace for the first time after the destruction of the old Palace by fire in 1897.

The following were the other important works or buildings completed or in progress during the year:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The construction of the Physics Laboratory and lecture rooms at the Central College, which was completed during the year; the construction of a new High School; and the construction of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The construction of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, on which fair progress was made, the superstructure of the main building reaching a height of 10½ feet.

(iii) *At Shimoga.*—The construction of a new sandal koti, which was raised all round to the roof level.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 1,24,018 was spent on repairs to civil buildings. Buildings of archæological interest were generally maintained in good order.

(*c*) The outlay on military buildings inclusive of repairs was Rs. 25,810 and was incurred chiefly in providing accommodation for the carriages and horses of the 5th division of the Imperial Service Transport Corps and in extending the Rifle Range for the Imperial Service Lancers at Bangalore.

(2) *Local Funds General.*—A sum of Rs. 3,864 was spent during the year on the construction of a building for the industrial school at Channapatna.

(3) *The Village School Fund.*—The expenditure under this head was chiefly incurred on the construction and repairs of small school buildings and amounted to Rs. 19,043.

(4) *The Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 66,657 was spent from the Palace Fund on the improvements to the Bangalore Palace, the annual repairs to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund and the maintenance of the Palace kitchen-garden and polo-ground at Bangalore.

(5) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head relates to the works carried out by the Public Works department from sources other than those specified in the Public Works budget. The expenditure on civil buildings under this head amounted to Rs. 51,826, of which Rs. 45,575 were spent on original works and Rs. 6,251 on repairs. The construction of the Second Maharaja Kumari's mansion at Mysore was the most important work on hand. The work is approaching completion. The total outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,83,936.

Communications.

298. The total outlay under "Communications, Original" was Rs. 1,50,093, of which a sum of Rs. 39,483 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 51,390 from Local Funds General, Rs. 57,012 from District Funds and Rs. 2,208 from Contributions. The works connected with the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurli stream to the head of the ghat at Koguru, Shimoga district, and the improvement of the Bisleghat section on the Sukravarsante-Subramanya road, Hassan district, were completed during the year.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *In the Shimoga district.*—The formation of a bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talaguppe-Aralgode road from the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier; the construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali; and the construction of the Sorab-Anavatti road.

(2) *In the Mysore district.*—Opening the last section of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar road.

(3) *In the Hassan district.*—The construction of an *Annachattram* at Belur.

Under repairs, the total outlay on communications was Rs. 7,27,539, of which Rs. 4,61,890 were spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,63,422

from District Funds and Rs. 2,227 from Contributions. The total length of Provincial roads maintained during the year was 1,968 miles, of which 1,798 miles were metalled, and the total length of District Fund roads maintained by the Public Works department was 3,502 miles, of which 1,176 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 225 per mile and of the latter Rs. 74 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

299. The total expenditure incurred on miscellaneous public improvements during the year was Rs. 3,92,782, of which a sum of Rs. 2,04,471 was spent on original works and Rs. 1,88,311 on repairs. The expenditure from Provincial Funds was Rs. 1,98,426 on original works and Rs. 1,63,640 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds, including District Funds and Municipal Funds, and from Contributions was Rs. 6,045 on original works and Rs. 24,671 on repairs. The works that were completed during the year were those connected with the provision of water-supply to the Shimoga town, the construction of main outfall works for the Bangalore city drainage and the construction of the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja at Calcutta.

The important works in progress during the year were the following :—

(1) *At Bangalore.*—The formation and drainage of the Malleswaram and Basavangudi extensions; the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet extension; the laying out of the new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi; and the diversion of the storm water of Basavangudi to Kempambudhi tank.

(2) *At Mysore.*—The provision of meters to the house connections; and the construction of a stone canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja.

(3) *At Kolar.*—The drainage of Robertsonpet.

(4) *At Shimoga.*—The formation of the extensions in the Shimoga town.

The outlay on repairs was incurred mainly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works of Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields water works and the Vani Vilas water works of Mysore. The charges in respect of the last of these which were hitherto met from Municipal Funds were ordered to be borne by Government. The other items on which expenditure was incurred under this head were the maintenance of the water-supply to the towns of Robertsonpet, Shimoga and Harihar and the repairs to the Devikere tank on the Chamundi hill.

Establishment.

300. The charges on this account amounted to Rs. 6,41,323, of which Rs. 99,914 were incurred under "Direction," Rs. 5,10,162 under "Construction" and Rs. 31,247 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was nearly 24 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

301. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 41,502. The value of the work turned out in the Public Works general workshop at Bangalore was about Rs. 17,000. The chief items of work carried out were the construction of a new vertical engine, the overhauling of a portable engine and two mortar mills and the execution of necessary repairs to the engines, pumps, taps and fountains of the several water-supply installations.

XII. The Electrical Department (1910-11).

General.

302. Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, resigned the service issuing six months' notice as per agreement from 1st February 1911; but he continued to work 10 days at Bangalore and 20 days at Bombay (where his services have now been employed) from the above date till he was relieved after the close of the official year under report.

Grant and outlay.

303. The total grant provided for the Cauvery Power Scheme for the year 1910-11 was Rs. 7,53,800 and the actual outlay during the year was Rs. 6,62,380. Thus there was a lapse of Rs. 91,420.

Capital works.

304. The expenditure incurred on capital works was Rs. 45,153 against the grant of Rs. 51,900, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 6,747. This lapse was mainly due to the fact that certain works could not be carried out as materials ordered from abroad were not received during the year.

305. The works that were carried on under this head consisted chiefly of installation of lights in the extensions and suburban villages of the Bangalore city, extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, equipment of the Bangalore and Mysore Transmission lines with modern aluminium cell lightning arresters, and constructing a combined carpenters' shed and smith shop at Sivasamudram.

Revenue expenditure.

306. The working expenses during the year were Rs. 6,29,520 (including Rs. 2,84,354 credited to the depreciation fund) against the grant of Rs. 6,98,300. There was a lapse of Rs. 68,780, including Rs. 2,786 under "Suspense" account.

Contribution.

307. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 69,486 was expended on contribution works.

Power and plant.

308. During the year under report, 74,776,308 units of electrical power were generated at Sivasamudram against 65,351,375 units in the previous year. Of the total power generated, 69,795,028 units were sold to Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 3,628,000 units to the Bangalore city, and 1,353,280 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 759,191 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for lighting purposes.

309. Three additional new runners and larger nozzles were installed in connection with Hydraulic turbines and several parts of machines were renewed at Sivasamudram and a burnt-out transformer coil was replaced in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Lighting and power installations.

310. At the close of the year, the number of power installations was 20 against 15 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 1 was at the Kolar Gold Fields, 11 in the Bangalore city, 4 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 4 in the Mysore city. There were 603 lighting installations as against 395 in the year previous. Of these, 254 were in the Bangalore city, 265 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 84 in the Mysore city. At the end of the year, the Bangalore city had 1,325 street lights, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 909, and the Mysore city 598, making a total of 2,832 lights against 2,367 lights at the end of the year 1909-10.

311. As the addition and extension of street lights became a necessity in the above places, the number of circuits had to be increased. But to avoid the multiplication of machinery, some devices were introduced to cut down the circuits. In Bangalore, metal filament bulbs were introduced cutting down the circuits from 12 to 5. In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mazda street lamps were introduced in B section thereby reducing the 5 circuits to 2. In the Mysore city, aluminium lightning arresters with horn gaps were installed for No. 2 main line and reverse current relays with necessary current and potential transformers for both the main lines were also provided. The street lighting which was operated hitherto from the 60 cycle motor generator sets was connected to the 25 cycle service using constant current transformers.

Revenue.

312. The total estimated receipt for the year in respect of power and lighting was Rs. 15,27,000; but the actual demand aggregated Rs. 15,96,439. Including the arrears of Rs. 2,83,989 outstanding at the end of 1909-10, the total amount recoverable during the year was Rs. 18,80,428. Of this, a sum of Rs. 15,99,179 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,249.

Financial results.

313. The total capital outlay invested on the scheme since its commencement up to the end of June 1911 amounted to Rs. 82,61,696. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,43,78,051, which includes the sum of Rs. 1,08,177 being the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation fund of Rs. 19,82,961 deposited with Government. Deducting the working expenses of Rs. 44,68,828, including depreciation, and interest

of Rs. 25,40,347 at 4 per cent on the capital outlay, the net profit on the whole scheme amounted to Rs. 73,68,876, which represents 89·19 per cent of the capital outlay.

314. There were 93 interruptions during the year as against 123 in the previous year. Of these, 18 interruptions were caused by malicious interference with lines or interference of lines by birds, 43 by lightning, 2 by line trouble, 6 by generation-station trouble, and 2 by receiving-station trouble against 18, 14, 4, 4 and 3, respectively, in the previous year. The number of interruptions whose cause was unknown was 22 against 80 in 1909-10. There was no intentional shut-down to work in station. Interruptions.

315. Sanitary conditions at Sivasamudram were greatly improved and filtered water was supplied to the cooly lines. Miscellaneous improvements.

XIII. Railways (1910-11).

316. During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State were :— Open lines.

			Miles
Broad gauge	....	....	9·88
Metre gauge	....	....	401·29
Total		....	411·17

317. These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract referred to in the last year's report.

318. The following were the lines surveyed and projected. Lines surveyed and projected.

319. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company made some progress in raising the capital required for the construction of the line. Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

320. Plans and estimates prepared by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company were received during the year and reported upon by an expert, Mr. James R. Bell, formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. The report included the Hassan-Arsikere section also, for which project and estimates were prepared some time ago. The entire line will be 102·71 miles long and is estimated to cost Rs. 65,00,000. Both these estimates and Mr. Bell's report are now under consideration. Mysore-Hassan metre gauge Railway.

321. The resurvey of this line to the southern frontier of the State was in progress by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company. Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

322. The Kolar District Board has come forward to construct a railway from Bowringpet to Kolar, by raising a debenture loan, and Government have given a provisional guarantee of 4 per cent on the capital required for the undertaking. Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.

323. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines owned by the State amounted to Rs. 28,30,638 against Rs. 30,10,060 in the previous year and the working expenses to Rs. 17,14,127 against Rs. 17,39,499 in 1909-10. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 60·55 against 57·78 in the year previous. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,16,511. Receipts.

324. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines, surveys, etc., during the year was Rs. 3,86,811 against Rs. 2,66,000 in the previous year and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 11,06,811. Expenditure.

325. The capital outlay during the year, excluding the expenditure on surveys and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 3,74,046 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1911 was Rs. 2,49,99,911. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 4·46 as against 5·15 in 1909-10. Deducting $\frac{1}{20}$th share of surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net General results.

amount credited to the Government was Rs. 10,66,008 as against Rs. 12,36,928 in the previous year.

326. Again, deducting from the above sum, the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,20,000 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,83,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 3,46,008. This represents a return of 4·01 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State, *viz.*, Rs. 86,17,110.

Accidents.

327. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 18 accidents to persons, 28 derailments and 166 other minor accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1910-11).

Post and telegraph offices.

328. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 413, of which 5 were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 314 branch offices. Of the 413 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 54. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

329. As usual, a temporary Government telegraph office was opened at Hebbal for the use of the military authorities in connection with the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ,
ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಂ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,
ಪ.ಸಂ,.....ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1910-11).

Note.—The figures given in this chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1910-11 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

330. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,92,799 against Rs. 91,20,001 in 1909-10. **Cash balance.**

331. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1910 amounted to Rs. 28,20,814 against Rs. 31,49,919 on 1st July 1909. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,27,81,383 against Rs. 2,24,92,586 in 1909-10. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,56,02,197 against Rs. 2,56,42,505 in 1909-10. Deducting the amount of Rs. 2,43,520 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,53,58,677 against Rs. 2,53,64,892 in 1909-10. **Demand.**

332. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,33,26,531 against Rs. 2,26,21,676 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,23,09,496 against Rs. 3,04,62,136 in 1909-10. **Collection.**

333. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 20,32,146 against Rs. 27,43,216 in 1909-10. **Arrears remaining uncollected.**

334. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads, and of receipts under debt heads, are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :— **Variations under receipts.**

Land revenue.—Increase Rs. 1,75,876. The excess over the previous actuals was the result of the favourable character of the season which made it possible to collect, in addition to the normal revenue of the year, another large instalment of the suspensions of 1908-09. This is evident from the following figures, in thousands of rupees, which indicate the outstanding balance at the end of each year :—

1907-08	15,48
1908-09	24,58
1909-10	20,38
1910-11	14,69

20712

Mining royalty and leases.—Increase, Rs. 1,61,083. This is a fluctuating head of revenue, and the slight excess over the previous year was due not only to increased output but also in a measure to the recovery during the year of arrears of royalty due on dividends in terms of the new lease entered into with the mining companies.

Forest revenue.—Increase, Rs. 2,36,273. There was during the year a slight improvement in the market for sandalwood, and the sales were consequently better.

Interest on investments.—Increase, Rs. 52,638. The interest due for 1909-10 on the balances deposited with the Bank of Madras was not adjusted that year, but only in 1910-11. Hence the increase.

Interest on Government securities.—Increase, Rs. 1,39,397. The increase is due partly to additional investment and partly to the conversion of some notes of ordinary form into the special form.

Interest on loans.—Decrease, Rs. 28,928. The previous actuals included an excess credit which ought properly to have gone to the principal, and this excess was adjusted during the year. Hence the apparent decrease.

Sale proceeds of Kolar Gold Fields water.—Decrease, Rs. 63,949. This decrease was the result of the reduced rate of 10 annas against the previous rate of 15 annas per 1,000 gallons in terms of the agreement entered with the Gold mining companies.

Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles.—Increase, Rs. 1,06,635. Some of the Government buildings were sold during the year, and the bulk of this increase consists of sale proceeds of such buildings.

Other miscellaneous receipts.—Increase, Rs. 60,936. This is an uncertain head, and the excess during the year is the combined result of adjustment of old and unclaimed deposits, and the writing off of some irrecoverable loans.

Railways (Revenue Account).—Decrease, Rs. 1,86,235. The decrease in the net earnings was the result of a decrease in the receipts both from coaching and goods. There was also a heavy replacement of rails. Hence the large reduction.

Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account).—Increase, Rs. 39,101. This slight increase is chiefly due to the fact that during the year the remission for shortage or stoppage of power supply was comparatively less.

Expenditure.

335. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,09,23,973 against Rs. 2,05,20,444 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,23,78,436 against Rs. 2,88,89,338 in the previous year. It was more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 68,940.

Variations under expenditure.

336. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds.—Decrease, Rs. 44,903. This is a fluctuating head of expenditure, and the decrease was partly due to a write-back to Land Revenue of the excess credit given in previous years to Irrigation cess fund, and partly to the absence of any exceptionally large refund to mining companies such as that made in 1909-10 to the Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad Company.

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.—Increase, Rs. 96,971. The increase was the result of arrear claims having been adjusted during the year.

Civil List.—Increase, Rs. 4 lakhs. With effect from 1910-11, the Civil List was raised from 16 to 20 lakhs.

Forest Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 78,569. The decrease is due to the absence during the year of the special expenditure on account of Khedda operations incurred in 1909-10.

Army.—Decrease, Rs. 64,202. During the year, the office of the Military Assistant was abolished, and a post of Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja was sanctioned and the cost debited to General Administration. There was also less expenditure for purchase and feed of ponies in the Imperial Service Transport Corps in view of the impending conversion of the pony transport into a bullock one.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 80,748. The increase is chiefly due to the additional charges on account of entertainment of European and Indian guests during the Yuvaraja's Marriage.

Railways (Capital Account).—Increase, Rs. 2,31,110. The variation is chiefly in consequence of the increase in the proportionate share of general stores balance debited to the State by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Cauvery Power Scheme.—Decrease, Rs. 1,98,742. The works undertaken neared completion, and the provision for the year was only for the balance of work required. Hence the decrease.

Public works.—Decrease, Rs. 1,80,758. The grant for Public Works in 1910-11 was only 25 lakhs, and though an additional 2,54,000 was sanctioned

during the course of the year, the actuals stood at much less than the sanctioned grants.

Payment of interest.—Increase, Rs. 24,724. The increase is due to slightly larger payment of interest on the 4 per cent State Loan, and on the Insurance Fund; but is mainly the result of a write-back in the accounts of wrong credits to interest in the previous years which were adjusted during the year to the credit of the principal of the loans granted by Government.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease, Rs. 29,237. The fall is mainly under "Reception of important personages," due to the absence of any heavy charges such as were incurred on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's reception in 1909-10; but this falling off was somewhat counterbalanced by the excess over previous actuals under the head "Temporary loans written off" caused by the writing off of some old loans outstanding against certain agricultural banks.

337. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,06,23,859, of which Rs. 44,40,487 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 59,54,366 in the Bank of Madras, and Rs. 2,29,006 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. Cash balance.

338. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 2,02,91,900. Invested surplus.

339. The main items of indebtedness were— Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 39,000 which remained unclaimed on 1st July 1910, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—. The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1910 to Rs. 75,37,848. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,73,390. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1911 was Rs. 78,11,238, of which a sum of Rs. 78,11,200 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st July 1910 was Rs. 67,98,462 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1910-11, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts were respectively Rs. 24,31,019, Rs. 1,521, Rs. 1,99,091, Rs. 26,98,739 and Rs. 3,161. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,28,193.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of rupees 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1911, Rs. 6,66,666-10-8.

II. Excise (1910-11).

340. The following were the chief administrative changes that were ordered during the year under report:— Administrative measures.

(i) The previous contract for arrack manufacture having ceased with the year 1909-10, it was renewed for three years commencing with 1st July 1910, the price payable to the contractors being fixed at 13 as. 1½ pies per gallon of 25° U. P. for molasses arrack and 14 as. 6½ pies per gallon of jaggory arrack. The contractors were permitted to use water of the Hessarghatta reservoir instead of distilled water for purposes of mixing in order to reduce the arrack to the standard strength.

(ii) The arrack carrying contract was disposed of by tender at a reduced rate for a period of five years commencing from 1st July 1911.

(iii) The tree tax on the several kinds of toddy trees was enhanced with effect from 1st July 1911. Contractors who had taken a long-term lease of the license were exempted from payment of the enhanced rates.

(iv) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas and the fixed selling price of 2 as. per tola was ordered to be converted into a minimum selling price.

(v) General sanction of the Government of India was obtained by this Government to import ganja into the State free of duty from any of the British store-houses in the Madras Presidency or in the Central Provinces.

(vi) The fixed retail selling rate of 9 as. per tola of opium was ordered to be abolished from 1st July 1911 and vendors were permitted to fix their own rate.

(vii) The Excise Training School was continued during the year and a batch of 53 officials received training.

(viii) Rules for the transport of liquors and intoxicating drugs from one portion to another of British territory across Mysore territory were prescribed.

(ix) The respective responsibilities of Excise and Revenue officials in the matter of collection of excise revenue were defined.

(x) The District Excise Officers of the status of Amildars were empowered to compound offences under section 67 of the Excise Regulation.

Distillery.

341. The contract distillery system referred to in the previous year's report was in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

342. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year in the Central Distillery, Bangalore, amounted to 500,483 gallons and 4 drams, which, with the balance on hand on 1st July 1910, *viz.*, 10,507 gallons and 24 drams, gave a total of 510,990 gallons and 28 drams. Deducting wastage to the extent of 8,488 gallons and 14 drams, and a quantity of 467 gallons and 19 drams taken for methylation, the net stock was 502,034 gallons and 46 drams. Of this quantity, 487,632 gallons and 20 drams were issued from the distillery, leaving a balance of 14,402 gallons and 26 drams or 17,364 gallons and 14 drams in terms of 25° U. P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 83,583 gallons and 9 drams of ordinary arrack, 59 gallons of rectified spirit, 1,803 gallons of rum and 54 gallons of methylated spirit, against 77,666 gallons and 38 drams, 110 gallons, 3,465 gallons and 74 gallons, respectively, in the year previous. The permission given to the manufacturers to export arrack duty-free to Coorg in the previous years was continued during the year and the quantity so exported amounted to 10,934 gallons and 7 drams of overproof spirit against 15,398 gallons and 23 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

343. The number of bonded depôts in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 62 in taluk headquarters and 8 in outlying places. The number of arrack shops was 781 or 43 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

344. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 375,756 gallons and 20½ drams against 383,319 gallons and 2 drams, being a decrease of nearly 2 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

345. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 3·51 drams during the year against 3·59 drams in the previous year per head of population. In the city of Bangalore it increased from 52·3 to 53·03 drams per head of population, and in the Mysore city from 25·8 to 26 drams. But in the Kolar Gold Fields there was again a fall from 78·6 to 74·5 drams.

Foreign liquor.

346. The number of foreign liquor shops was one less than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 24, but in the total number of licenses issued there was an increase from 50 to 57. Two occasional licenses in the Mysore district and 14 in the Bangalore district were also issued during the year. The consumption of foreign liquors fell from 41,401 gallons and 31 drams to 39,489 gallons and 7 drams or by 4·6 per cent.

Date toddy.

347. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,595 or 41 less than in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within

the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 396,882 date and 4,052 cocoanut trees against 435,618 date and 3,918 cocoanut trees in the previous year; while 15,671 date, 1,331 cocoanut and 100 palmyra trees were tapped in the British territory against 19,228 date, 500 cocoanut and 80 palmyra trees in the preceding year. The decrease was noticeable in all the districts and amounted to 41,308 trees under all heads. This is attributable to the resuscitation of the date trees owing to good rains during the year and the consequent increase in the yield. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was practically the same as in the previous year, being 61·4 per cent against 61·2 per cent.

Bagani toddy.

348. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 698 or 21 less than in the year 1909-10. In the Kadur and Shimoga districts, 12 and 10 shops respectively were closed, while in the Hassan district, an additional shop was opened. There was a decrease of 468 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 15,618 against 16,086.

Country malt liquors.—Beer.

349. Only one beer tavern was worked during the year against two in 1909-10. As usual, a beer canteen was opened in the Military Camp of Exercise in the Bangalore district for a short time during the brigade manœuvres. The licensees of the foreign liquor shops were also allowed to sell Bangalore beer in bottles. The total quantity of beer consumed was 15,959 gallons, showing a noticeable increase of 11,006 gallons over the consumption in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

350. The total number of akkibhoja shops licensed fell from 43 to 35 and were all in the Tirthahalli taluk, Shimoga district, while all the shops in the Kadur district were closed during the year.

Intoxicating drugs.—Ganja.

351. The number of ganja shops licensed was 242 against 236 in the previous year; and the quantity consumed was 9,684 seers and 62½ tolas against 10,996 seers in the year previous. The decrease in consumption is attributed to the inferior quality of the stuff sold in the shops. The supply of the drug was mostly from the British territories.

Opium.

352. The opium required for consumption in the State was, as usual, obtained from the store-house at Tondiarpet, Madras. The number of shops licensed during the year was 108 against 110 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed was 1,246 seers and 20 tolas against 1,226 seers and 30 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

353. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, inclusive of 16 special liquor shops, was 4,500 or 105 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·78 villages and for every 1,211 persons against one shop for every 3·69 villages and for every 1,183 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

354. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess, and tree-rent on Government trees as well as the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 45,39,990 against Rs. 47,20,040 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 43,73,580 against Rs. 45,15,445, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,61,894. A sum of Rs. 4,516 was remitted during the year against Rs. 20,030 in the previous year. The collection was 96·3 per cent of the total demand as against 95·6 per cent in 1909-10. Excluding from the gross collections, the amount of local cess, the tree-rent credited to other departments, and a sum of Rs. 46,641 paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 40,94,006 against Rs. 42,84,040.

Incidence of excise revenue.

355. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-13-2·4 against Re. 0-13-2·6 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-0-3 and Re. 0-0-0·3 respectively.

Expenditure.

356. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,36,297 against Rs. 3,20,754 in the previous year, or 7·6 per cent against 7 per cent of the gross receipts. The establishment charges were 5·9 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·7 per cent in the previous year.

Surplus.

357. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 37,57,709.

Protective and preventive measures.

358. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 748 against Rs. 484 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,992 against Rs. 2,347 in 1909-10.

359. During the year, 2,301 cases affecting 2,662 persons were reported against 1,967 cases affecting 2,431 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences was in respect of breaches of license conditions. There was an increase of 428 cases under this head. There was also an increase of 46 cases under illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit liquor. There was a fall under all other heads. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,670 cases affecting 3,175 persons had to be dealt with during the year.

360. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	497	559
Fined or compounded by the departmental officers	1,253	1,374
Dealt with by magistrates ...	401	602
Struck off, withdrawn, etc. ...	120	122
Total ...	2,271	2,657

At the close of the year 354 cases affecting 447 persons were pending disposal before the departmental officers and 45 cases involving 71 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1910-11).

Stock.

361. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,41,038 and stamps of the value of Rs. 7,22,469 were received from the stamp manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 28,63,507. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 6,05,195 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 43,582 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 22,14,730.

Stamp revenue.

362. The total amount of revenue from stamps realized during the year was Rs. 8,26,144 against Rs. 8,16,633 in the previous year. The gross receipts of the year under report were therefore better than those of the preceding year by Rs. 9,511. Although there was a decline of a little more than Rs. 8,000 under the heads of "General" and "Receipt" stamps, the fall was more than made up by an increase under the heads "Court Fee stamps" and "Stamp duty."

Expenditure.

363. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 65,370 against Rs. 66,039 in 1909-10.

Inspection work.

364. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 6 Munsiffs' courts, 57 taluk offices, 9 Assistant Commissioners' offices, 5 Deputy Commissioners' offices, 1 district treasury office and 7 sub-registry offices.

IV. State Life Insurance (1910-11).

Proposals.

365. There were 1,496 proposals during the year as against 2,044 in the previous year. Of these, 1,178 were accepted, 528 being for first insurance and 650 for further insurance. One hundred and fifty-one proposals were rejected, 88 temporarily on medical grounds and 63 finally on medical and other grounds, and 167 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

366. Of the 1,178 policies issued, 3 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,175 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 4,81,933 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,665. Policies issued.

367. During the year, 70 policies held by 36 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 74,164 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 10 persons holding 17 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 18,688 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,233; and 94 persons holding 158 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 66,485 died during the year. Of these last, 32 died of plague, 24 of fever, 9 from lung complaints, 1 of heart disease, 14 of diseases of the organs of digestion, 3 of dropsy and 11 of other causes. Claims during the year.

368. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance fund on the 1st July 1910 was Rs. 20,19,450. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,25,084, of which a sum of Rs. 2,60,300 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 64,784 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,49,515, including Rs. 6,708 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,42,807 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 21,95,020. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 46·00 and 2·06 as against 28·95 and 2·65, respectively, in the previous year, the rise in the former and the fall in the latter being respectively due to the comparatively larger number of bonus claims discharged and the absence of expenditure on account of actuarial valuation. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 31·50 per cent of the total liability as against 30·3 per cent in 1909-10. Income and expenditure.

369. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 15,739, of which 8,712 were of first and 7,027 of further insurance; and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 78,53,928. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 13,905, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 67,05,885; and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 23,034, of which a sum of Rs. 334 was not being recovered under the rules. Of the remaining 1,834 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1910-11, 1,619 policies involving a net bonus of Rs. 10,65,419 were completely discharged and claims on 215 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 82,624 were pending payment at the end of the year. Of the 1,619 policies that were completely discharged, 987 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 5,61,993 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured; 329 assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,17,784 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 116 assuring a bonus of Rs. 60,250 by cancellation; 149 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,11,209 by surrender; and 36 assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,012 by forfeiture. Two policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonuses payable. Working of the scheme since commencement.

370. During the year a scheme for family pensions for its employees was sanctioned by the Government. Family pension scheme.

V. Government Savings Banks (1910-11).

371. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1910 was 14,704. During the year under report, 2,202 new accounts were opened, 156 dead accounts were revived and 2,050 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead accounts. There remained at the close of the year 15,012 current accounts or 308 more than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 492 with a balance of Rs. 2,63,717 were held by Government officers in their public capacity, 971 with a balance of Rs. 2,27,466 were security deposits, 1,739 with Rs. 9,43,677 were on deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,810 accounts with Rs. 52,93,333 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 11,519 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 45,789. Number of accounts.

Classification of depositors.

372. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 6, 3, 4, 1 and 46 respectively as against 39, 5, 4, 4, 1 and 47 in the previous year.

Deposits.

373. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 67,98,462. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 24,31,019 as against Rs. 21,70,108 in the year previous; the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,521; and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 1,99,091. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 26,98,739 as against Rs. 27,53,646 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1910-11 was Rs. 3,161. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,28,193. The amount of withdrawals was more than that of deposits by Rs. 2,67,720.

Private accounts.

374. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,549 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 62,37,010, which gave an average balance of Rs. 460 on each account against Rs. 464 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

375. The deposit of Rs. 62,37,010 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1911 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-1-6 per head of population against Rs. 1-2-6 on the 30th June 1910.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1910.)

376. The total number of births registered during the year was 93,847 against 100,067 in 1909, the birth rate being 17·22 per thousand of population against 18·36 in 1909 and against 17·47, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 48,253 or 51·42 per cent were boys and 45,594 or 48·58 per cent girls. Births.

377. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 110,005 against 95,483 in 1909, the death rate being 20·19 per thousand of population against 17·52 in 1909 and 17·79, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 57,631 and among women 52,374. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 20·94 among men and 19·41 among women. The largest number of deaths was in December and the smallest in May 1910. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was again among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 80·95 among males and 67·50 among females for every thousand male and female infants respectively living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among males was 67·44 and among females 52·67 for every one thousand men and women respectively living of that age. Deaths.

378. The several causes of death registered in the State during 1910 as compared with the previous year were :—

	1909	*1910*
Cholera	1,629	1,812
Small-pox	6,189	5,706
Plague	4,048	6,338
Fevers	38,922	47,313
Bowel complaints	5,640	5,753
Respiratory diseases	3,194	3,588
Injuries	1,558	1,634
All other causes	34,303	37,861
Total ..	95,483	110,005

There was an increase in the number of deaths as compared with the previous year under all causes except small-pox.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1910.)

379. During the year, three District Sanitary Officers were appointed for the districts of Mysore, Kolar and Kadur. In connection with the proposed introduction of the pipe system of sewerage in the Mysore city, Col. Smyth, the Sanitary Commissioner, was deputed to Ahmedabad to study the working of the system there and submit a report to Government. General.

380. The work of inspection was conducted as in the previous year by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the District Sanitary Assistants. Inspection.

Sanitary works and outlay.

381. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,67,053 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 68,423 was spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 98,630 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 68,090. The works executed by the several municipalities were of minor importance, such as construction and repair of drains, sinking and repair of wells, construction of latrines, and removal of congestion. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the more important ones were in connection with :—

(1) Forming roads and constructing drains in the Bangalore city and its extensions ;
(2) Conversion of the Sunkal tank into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city ;
(3) Erecting a combined Jewell Filter Installation at Yesvantapur for water-supply to the City and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ; and
(4) Laying out the extension of Shimoga.

Village sanitation.

382. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night-soil from the surroundings of houses. Manure pits were removed in 2,524 villages, stagnant pools were filled up in 484 villages and notice boards put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 484 villages, warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 80 villages.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1910.)

Staff.

383. The staff at the beginning of the year 1910 consisted of 4 District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 4 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 99 taluk vaccinators and 8 municipal vaccinators.

Operations.

384. The total number of operations performed during the year was 99,211 against 117,831 in 1909, showing a decrease of 18,620. The largest number of operations (29,483) was in the Kolar district, and the smallest number (4,687) in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 86·85 per cent of the total number of operations during the year, the municipal vaccinators 3·55 per cent and the medical subordinates (including the Vaccine Institute) 9·60 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 88,839 against 106,085 during the previous year and the number of cases of revaccination was 10,372 against 11,746.

385. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination numbered 82,745 or 96·20 per cent against 99,380 or 95·69 per cent in the previous year and successful cases of revaccination numbered 4,587 or 56·28 per cent against 5,435 or 62·18 per cent in 1909. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 16·02 against 19·23 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 31·38 in the Kolar district and the lowest 8·71 in the Shimoga district.

Inspection.

386. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 86,669 against 60,705 in 1909. Of this number, 27,065 or 31·23 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination ; 37,110 or 42·82 per cent bore small-pox marks ; and 22,494 or 25·95 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 55,646 persons against 68,005 in the previous year. Among these, 26,172 or 47·03 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination ; 16,238 or 29·18 per cent had small-pox marks ; and 13,236 or 23·79 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

387. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 5,706 against 6,189 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 1·05 against 1·14 in the previous year. The death-rate from

this disease was highest in the Mysore district and lowest in the Shimoga district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 51·87 against 64·82 in the previous year.

388. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding that of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 21,684 as against Rs. 19,712 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-4-4·8 against Re. 0-3-4·39 in the year 1909, the highest being in the Shimoga district and the lowest in the Kolar district. Expenditure.

389. Vaccination continued to be compulsory in the Bangalore and Mysore cities, on the Kolar Gold Fields and in the several municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, into which the system was introduced in the previous year. With a view to secure satisfactory results in regard to vaccination work, the District Sanitary Officers were placed in subordination to the Deputy Commissioners in all but strictly technical matters. As a first step to the replacement of the present staff of vaccinators by a better class of men, sanction was accorded to the entertainment of two Hospital Assistants as public vaccinators. General.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1910.)

390. During the year under report, 306 calves were inoculated, 73 for stock and 233 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine. Of the 233 calves which were inoculated in the Japanese method, 7 failed, 5 died and 70 were rejected owing to unhealthy condition of vesicles, or to some constitutional disease among them. Inoculation of calves.

391. The 151 calves that remained gave enough pulp for 196,281 cases or an average of 1,300 against 202,408 cases or an average of 1,672 cases per calf obtained by the same method in the previous year. Vaccine enough for 7,288 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves, so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year was enough for 203,569 cases against 209,395 cases in 1909. Manufacture of vaccine.

392. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity enough for 19,914 cases was supplied to medical officers and subordinates, and a quantity sufficient for 102,449 cases to the vaccinators, in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the State was enough for 59,486 cases. Issue of vaccine.

393. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 3,945 against Rs. 2,809 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 8,401 against Rs. 7,210 in 1909. Receipts and expenditure.

394. The health of calves during the year was not satisfactory. Rinderpest broke out in an epidemic form and a few calves suffered from diarrhœa and skin eruptions. There were altogether 74 deaths among the animals. General.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1910.)

395. With the new Local Fund dispensary opened during the year at Chelur in the Bagepalli taluk, the number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1910 was 149 against 148 on the 31st December 1909, their classification being as follows:— Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

15 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
116 Local Fund..
3 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

396. The number of beds for men and women in the 128 State public, Local Fund and private-aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the 6 special hospitals) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 409 for men and 385 for women.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital.

397. In the special pay wards tentatively opened during the previous year in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, 35 gentlemen, 16 ladies and 10 children, were admitted and the amount of hospital charges realized from them was Rs. 1,689 against Rs. 675 realized during the six months the wards were open during the previous year.

Number of patients treated during the year.

398. The number of in-patients treated in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,513 against 11,153 in the previous year and that of out-patients was 1,211,920 against 1,171,295 in the previous year.

399. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year :—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	6,260	252·08	547,240	3,058·76	553,500	3,310·84
Women ...	4,126	154·80	252,426	1,522·47	256,552	1,677·27
Children ...	1,127	48·94	412,254	2,306·86	413,381	2,355·80
Total ...	11,513	455·82	1,211,920	6,888·09	1,223,433	7,343·91

Nationality of patients.

400. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows :—

	1909	*1910*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,929	15,704
Hindus	843,192	877,655
Mahomedans	254,856	270,580
Other classes	70,471	59,494

Diseases treated.

The chief diseases treated were as follow :—

	1909	*1910*
Malarial fevers	190,743	220,002
Diseases of the eye	148,260	141,817
Skin diseases	99,490	100,005
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	198,920	242,591
Injuries	92,224	94,805
Respiratory affections other than tubercle of lungs	79,602	89,585
Diseases of the nervous system	27,437	28,082
Rheumatic affections	42,175	44,313

The number of cases treated for tubercular diseases during the year was 873 against 923 in the previous year.

Surgical operations.

401. Including the 73 patients who underwent surgical operations and remained under treatment at the end of the previous year, 35,676 patients were treated during the year. Of these, 24,268 were cured, 11,213 were relieved, 62 were discharged otherwise, 88 died and 45 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The major operations performed numbered 1,987 against 1,950 in the previous year. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 828 against 770 in 1909.

Disposal of in-patients.

402. Out of the 11,513 in-patients treated during the year, 7,839 were cured, 1,660 were relieved, 904 were discharged otherwise, 1,002 died and 108 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

403. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the 6 special hospitals) and the Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,05,663 against Rs. 4,14,793 in the previous year.

404. There were 107 midwives at work during the year against 106 in the previous year and they attended to 6,076 cases against 6,504 in 1909. Each midwife attended on an average to 56 cases during the year against 61 in 1909. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·74 against ·43 in the previous year. Midwives.

405. The number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and 5 Railway dispensaries was 57,540 against 67,653 in the previous year and the number of operations performed in them was 2,442 against 2,606 in 1909. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was 59 for males and 12 for females as in the previous year. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

406. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries increased from 30 in 1909 to 34 during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 259,944 against 235,566 in 1909. Of the total number treated, 238,820 were cured, 13,555 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 240 died and 7,329 remained under treatment at the close of the year. These institutions seem to be growing more and more popular. Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

407. Forms C, D and E of the statements relating to the report on the working of hospitals and dispensaries in Mysore having been revised by the Government of India, the revised forms were adopted for purposes of the report of the Mysore State. General.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1910.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

408. On the 1st January 1910, there were 180 inmates in the Asylum and 59 (including one re-admission) were admitted during the year, making a total of 239. Of these, 45 were discharged, 26 died and 168 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 45 persons discharged, 34 left the Asylum cured. In the case of 23 of the latter, the duration of attacks was known—in 16 cases, the duration was less than three months; in 5 cases, it was between 4 and 6 months; in one, 7 months; and in another, 12 months. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 168·92 against 179·26 in the previous year. Strength of the Asylum.

409. Of the 59 lunatics admitted during the year, 42 were males and 17 females; again, 37 were Hindus, 12 Mahomedans and 10 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.* 34, was, as in the previous year, of patients aged between 20 and 40 years; 7 were under 20 years of age; 17 between 40 and 60 years; and one above 60 years of age. Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

410. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in 43 out of the 59 admissions during the year. In 29 cases the causes were said to be physical, intoxicants such as ganja and spirit contributing 6 cases, epilepsy 4, childbirth 1, congenital and hereditary causes 4, masturbation 2, previous attacks 9, fever and other causes 3. In 14 cases the causes were said to be "moral." Causes of insanity.

411. On the 1st January 1910, there were 22 criminal lunatics and 10 (including one re-admission) were admitted during the year, making a total of 32 (27 males and 5 females). Of these, 2 were discharged, 5 died and 25 (20 males and 5 females) remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 23·04 against 24·48 in the previous year. Criminal lunatics.

412. At the beginning of the year there were 44 lunatics, and 25 were admitted during the year, making a total of 69 (43 males and 26 females). Of these, 18 were discharged, 6 died and 45 (27 males and 18 females) remained under treatment at the end of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

413. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 96 against 84 in 1909, the daily average of the sick treated being 6·27 against 6·99 in the year previous. Health of the lunatics.

Accommodation.

414. The accommodation for patients in the Asylum is ample except for European females. The question of improving the accommodation for the latter also will be taken up when funds can be made available for the work.

Employment of lunatics.

415. Out of 168·92, the average daily number of lunatics, 34·14 were employed on remunerative duties against 49·24 out of 179·26 in the previous year. The male lunatics were employed in sweeping and cleaning the cells and premises, in helping in the kitchens and laundry, in gardening and in spinning wool and weaving cloths and blankets; and the females were engaged in cleaning and pounding grain, and cleaning and sweeping. Such of the lunatics as were desirous of recreation were allowed daily to have some innocent games, such as cards and dice, in the noon. The net profit from lunatic labour amounted to Rs. 267 against Rs. 435 in 1909.

Private patients.

416. At the beginning of the year, there were 6 patients and 10 were admitted during the year, making a total of 16 (11 males and 5 females). Of these, 9 were discharged and 7 (4 males and 3 females) remained under treatment at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 936 was realized from the relatives of the patients and credited to the treasury and a sum of Rs. 16 was outstanding at the close of the year.

Cost.

417. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 23,824 against Rs. 25,610 in 1909, the decrease being mainly under the head "diets." There was no expenditure during the year on account of grain compensation allowance as in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 6,879 against Rs. 7,585 in 1909. Deducting this amount as well as the charges for private patients, the sale produce of manufactured articles and garden produce, and the charges for cleaning, etc., the net cost to the State on account of the Asylum was Rs. 14,947. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,415 against Rs. 6,310; on diet Rs. 13,526 against Rs. 15,269; on contingencies Rs. 3,213 against Rs. 3,340; and on manufacturing and gardening requisites Rs. 670 against Rs. 691 in the previous year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

418. At the beginning of the year, there were 32 inmates and 38 were admitted during the year, making a total of 70 (57 males and 13 females). Of the total number, 37 were discharged, 9 died and 24 (17 males and 7 females) remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 23·57 against 24·95 in 1909.

Treatment.

419. The usual treatment according to the conditions and symptoms of the disease was continued.

Cost.

420. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,295 against Rs. 4,006 in the previous year.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

421. There were no lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in the Asylum during the year under report.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

422. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 654 against 694 in the previous year. Of these, 631 were discharged cured, 9 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise and 13 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 16·28 against 18·51 in the year 1909.

Out-patients.

423. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,990 against 12,048 in 1909. The daily average number of out-patients was 81·97 against 74·14.

424. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	80	947	1,027
Mahomedans ...	42	2,024	2,066
Hindus ...	532	9,763	10,295
Other classes ...	...	256	256
Total ...	654	12,990	13,644

425. Surgical operations were performed on 791 patients, of whom 579 were cured, 208 were relieved and 4 died. Surgical operations.

426. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 15,139 against Rs. 14,187 in the previous year. Cost.

427. Four pupil midwives who were under training in the previous year passed out. Four pupil nurses holding Government scholarships, who passed the examination in midwifery, were undergoing training in nursing in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Training of midwifery scholars and nurses.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

428. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 646 against 567 in the previous year. Of these, 633 were discharged cured, 4 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise, and 8 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 22·27 against 20·58 in 1909. In-patients.

429. The number of out-patients treated was 11,649 against 10,065 in the previous year. The daily average number of out-patients was 103·26 against 92·08. Out-patients.

430. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	18	89	107
Mahomedans ...	123	2,403	2,526
Hindus ...	459	8,946	9,405
Other classes ...	46	211	257
Total ...	646	11,649	12,295

431. Surgical operations were performed on 651 patients (including 3 that were under treatment at the close of the previous year), of whom 637 were cured, 13 were relieved and 1 died. Surgical operations.

432. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 10,675 against Rs. 11,221 in the previous year. Cost.

433. Five out of the six pupils who were under training in the previous year passed out during the year under review and the remaining one left the institution. Three pupils newly admitted during the year were under training. Training of nurses.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

434. This institution is intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 524 against 658 in the previous year. Of these, 202 were treated for plague, 1 for cholera, 14 for small-pox and 307 for other diseases. Of the 202 patients treated for plague, 118 died against 51 out of 94 in the previous year. Number of patients treated.

435. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 6,178 against Rs. 8,608 in the previous year. Cost.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE-INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

436. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 656 against 715 in the previous year. Of these, 458 were cured, 116 were relieved, 30 were discharged otherwise, and 26 remained under treatment at the close of the year; while in the case of 26, the treatment was unsuccessful. In-patients.

437. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 9,125 against 8,760 in 1909. Out-patients.

438. Of the 9,781 in- and out-patients treated during the year, 4,590 were men, 2,592 women and 2,599 children. According to nationality, 449 were Europeans and Eurasians, 7,063 Hindus, 1,368 Mahomedans and 901 of other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

Daily average.

439. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 64·49 men, 38·11 women and 31·35 children.

Diseases treated.

440. Of the 656 in-patients, 400 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 69 for diseases of the cornea, 44 for diseases of the iris, 34 for diseases of the conjunctiva, 28 for affections of the globe and the remaining 81 for other diseases of the eye.

441. Among the out-patients, 5,284 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 989 for those of the cornea, 874 for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 443 for errors of refraction, 289 for tumours, 277 for diseases of the lids and the remaining 969 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

442. Surgical operations were performed on 1,271 patients (including 24 that were under treatment at the close of the previous year). Of these, 784 were cured, 465 were relieved, 16 were discharged otherwise, and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

443. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,984 against Rs. 12,810 in the previous year.

General.

444. On the 17th December 1910, His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of a new building to be erected for the Government Eye Infirmary and to be called the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Dr. S. V. Ramaswami Iyengar, the Government Oculist, was deputed during the year to study certain new methods of operation for cataract and glaucoma at Amritsar and Madras respectively.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1910.)

Toxicological analysis.

445. One hundred and fifty cases relating to 500 articles were subjected to toxicological examination : 71 cases were of suspected human poisoning, 15 of abortion, 10 of cattle poisoning and 53 of blood and seminal stains. There was also one miscellaneous case in which colostrum corpuscles in the secretion of mammary glands were found. Poisons, etc., were detected in 74 or 49·33 per cent of the cases.

Chemical analysis.

446. Two hundred and six articles were subjected to chemical analysis, the majority of them being samples of water, which numbered 153.

Bacteriological analysis.

447. Two thousand one hundred and forty-five articles were received for bacteriological examination and the majority of them, *viz.* 1,573, were samples of water.

General.

448. Dr. M. Sreenivasa Rao returned from his deputation to England and resumed charge of the office of Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government on the 2nd January 1910.

VIII. Plague Administration (1910-11).

Staff.

449. The special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields throughout the year. In other places, establishments were entertained temporarily for the period required, whenever there was an outbreak of plague. The temporary plague supervisors employed on frontier plague protection duty in the districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug were replaced by duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors. These officers have now been employed for the work in all the districts except Hassan, where a plague supervisor still continues.

Preventive measures.

(*a*) *Evacuation.*—Evacuation was resorted to voluntarily by the people and in many cases an epidemic of plague was averted by prompt evacuation. Four permanent sheds were constructed in the Chikmagalur town to enable the people to promptly evacuate the town on the first signs of an outbreak of plague.

(b) Disinfection.—In the Mysore city and on the Kolar Gold Fields, kerosene oil emulsion was used for disinfecting infected houses. In the Bangalore city, as in previous years, cyllin was used for disinfecting rooms in which plague patients were isolated and kerosene oil emulsion for the rest of the house. In the Kolar Gold Fields, kerosene oil emulsion was used for disinfecting coarse articles also, *viz.*, gunny bags, etc. Another mode adopted of disinfecting articles was to spread them out and expose them to the action of the sun on a layer of sand about four inches deep wherever sand was available. In rural areas, the methods adopted were desiccation, cleansing, whitewashing and attending to other minor items of sanitation.

(c) Destruction of rats.—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 286,621. The amount spent in payment of rewards was Rs. 6,668 or an average of 4·4 pies per rat. The system of paying rewards for the destruction of rats has since been ordered to be discontinued as the efforts towards extirpating them by this means proved unavailing and the result achieved was not in any way proportionate to the expenditure incurred. The importance of rat destruction as a plague preventive measure has however been impressed on the public and owners of houses have been exhorted to continue the campaign against rats and keep their houses free from these dangerous rodents.

(d) Inoculation.—During the year, 54,614 persons were inoculated as against 72,880 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 22,000, was on the Kolar Gold Fields. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be responsible for inoculation in their respective districts and with a view to facilitate the prompt adoption of inoculation in mofussil places, they were directed to instruct the officers in charge of Local Fund dispensaries in the *modus operandi* of inoculation and entrust them with the duty of carrying out the measure in their respective areas. Whole-time officers were also specially deputed for inoculation duty. The system of paying rewards at four annas for each adult and two annas for each child inoculated from among the labouring classes was continued during the year.

Plague attacks and deaths.

450. The number of plague attacks during the year was 12,697 as against 5,182 in 1909-10 and the number of deaths 8,886 as against 3,688, showing an increase of 7,515 and 5,198 respectively. The highest number of attacks and the highest number of deaths recorded in any one month were 2,323 and 1,586 respectively in November 1910 and the lowest 315 and 211 in May 1911. The Mysore district suffered the most with 2,337 cases and 1,724 deaths and the Tumkur district the least with 534 cases and 382 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 69·99 against 71·16 in the previous year.

451. The number of attacks and the number of deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below:—

Places	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	781	612
Mysore city	128	89
Bangalore district	2,032	1,435
Kolar district	1,483	1,102
Tumkur district	534	382
Mysore district	2,337	1,724
Hassan district	982	665
Shimoga district	905	615
Kadur district	1,914	1,223
Chitaldrug district	1,601	1,039
Total ...	12,697	8,886

452. The number of deaths among men was 5,011 and among women 3,875. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 3,064, was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest, *viz.*, 860, among persons of the age of above 60 years.

Plague hospitals.

453. The following is a statement of the cases admitted to and treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Places	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city ...	218	84	38·5
Hassan	33	22	66·7
Shimoga	17	5	29·4
Chikmagalur	32	20	62·5
Tumkur	51	35	68·6

Expenditure.

454. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 45,904 as against Rs. 34,535 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1910-11).

455. The following measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of education :— Administrative measures and important educational events.

(1) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Further progress was made in the equipment of the two first grade colleges for the B. A. pass course in accordance with the new University Regulations. The Maharaja's College was affiliated to the Madras University in group VI (Sanskrit and Kanarese) for the B. A. pass course and suitable arrangements were made for the teaching of this group in the college. A museum of History and Economics was started in this college and a number of historical maps purchased. The building of the new Physics Laboratory of the Central College was completed and the accommodation and equipment provided for it are considered satisfactory. Plans and estimates for the new Chemistry building were prepared in consultation with the Professor of Chemistry who was appointed in September 1910 and the work will soon be taken in hand. For want of accommodation, the affiliation of the Central College in Branch II-B (Chemistry) had to be postponed. Provision was made for the B. A. pass course in Natural Science with Geology as principal and Zoology as subsidiary subjects. Liberal grants were sanctioned to both the colleges for library and equipment.

(2) *Religious and moral instruction.*—The programme of religious and moral instruction as laid down in the curriculum was systematically followed in the colleges and schools of the State. It is intended to give up the daily half-hour religious and moral instruction in colleges and adopt instead weekly lectures by professors and pandits. In the high schools and higher classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools, the teaching was based on the *Sanathana Dharma* text-books and the books on morals recommended in the curriculum. In the lower classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools and Taluk Vernacular schools, the teachers impart this instruction by narrating simple stories containing moral precepts with the help of wall pictures supplied to them. In Village Elementary schools, the teaching was confined to the recitation of short prayers in Kannada both at the commencement and the close of the day's work. It was followed by verses relating to daily conduct extracted from the *Dharmabodhini* and other books. The scheme is still in an experimental stage and it is hoped that in course of time, when the system becomes more familiar and proper methods are evolved by longer experience, much good will result from it.

(3) *Manual and kindergarten instruction.*—Manual instruction made satisfactory progress during the year. The instructions given to the pupils were of two kinds, *viz.*, wood sloyd or sloyd proper and paper sloyd or cardboard and paper folding. The total number of pupils who were under training in all the nine sloyd centres was 1,237. The boys attended the classes regularly and made satisfactory progress. Most of the boys of the second year course were able to handle tools with considerable dexterity and skill. The finished models and drawings were in several cases very satisfactory with regard to neatness, accuracy and correct judgment. Sloyd training has in certain cases aroused latent aptitude for drawing and an interest in practical work, enabling the boys to employ their leisure hours in a useful way by attending to petty repairs at home. It has also awakened in several boys greater interest in the school subjects such as Practical Science, Mathematics and Geography.

A sloyd conference was held for the first time in Mysore in October 1910 and several important matters relating to sloyd were discussed. During the last summer vacation, normal classes were held for the training of about 200 teachers in cardboard work and paper folding in nine places in the different districts of the State. Kindergarten classes for boys were held in the Mysore Practising School and for girls in the Maharani's College.

(4) *Educational museum.*—The exhibits presented by the Board of Education in England were classified and suitably arranged in the museum. The number of visitors during the year was 371, of whom 84 were professors and teachers and 63 were students. Some selected exhibits were sent to the exhibitions at Allahabad, Guntur, Tanjore and Chitaldrug and were pronounced to be highly interesting and instructive.

(5) A special committee was appointed by Government to consider the question of combining practical with literary education in rural schools. The question of improving industrial education has been referred to another committee. The reports of these committees are awaited.

(6) Revised rules for regulating the duration of the academical year, the dates of examinations, the payment of fees, the duration of holidays, etc., of State colleges, high schools, Anglo-Vernacular schools and Vernacular schools at taluk headquarters were sanctioned.

(7) The rules and regulations for the Mysore Lower Secondary and other Local examinations were revised during the year according to present requirements.

(8) The opening of 27 new Village Elementary schools was sanctioned during the year and a sum of Rs. 25,962 was spent on village school buildings.

(9) The State Engineering scholarships were made tenable in the College of Science, Poona, as well as in the Engineering College, Madras.

Number of schools and scholars.

456. The number of public schools increased from 2,416 to 2,460 and their attendance from 113,785 to 115,249. The average daily attendance was 82,776 or 72·31 per cent of the average monthly strength against 84,017 or 76·06 per cent in 1909-10. This fall is said to be due to the prevalence of plague over a comparatively wide area. The number of private institutions decreased from 1,876 to 1,807 and their attendance from 23,944 to 22,904. The total number of schools, both public and private, decreased from 4,292 to 4,267 but their strength increased from 137,729 to 138,153. There was one school to every 6·89 square miles of area and to every 1,277 of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 27·9 and 5·6, respectively, against 28·06 and 5·4 in 1909-10. As in the last year, there was a decrease in the number and strength of private institutions. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the population of school-going age slightly increased from 16·08 to 16·9.

Proportion of scholars to population.

457. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 39 as in the previous year, the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 30 being shown by the Bangalore district and the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 50, by the Kadur district. Bangalore district showed the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, *viz.*, 34·15, Chitaldrug came next in order, *viz.*, 31·86, and Kadur last. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age also, Bangalore took the first place (9·43), Tumkur came next in order (7·35), and Kadur last (3·37).

458. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1910-11 according to sex in the various kinds of educational institutions. Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public Institutions—				
Colleges	6	2	624	10
High Schools	14	2	3,401	34
Middle Schools	211	76	25,871	7,510
Primary Schools	1,866	211	60,168	14,636
Normal Schools	3	2	177	25
Kindergarten School ...	1	...	14	1
Industrial Schools ...	19	1	1,093	141
Sanskrit Schools	41	...	1,364	7
Commercial Schools ...	2	...	89	12
Engineering School ...	1	...	40	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind	2	...	32	...
Total ...	2,166	294	92,873	22,376
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,807	...	22,306	598

459. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 570 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,393 were Native Christians, 113,960 were Hindus, 18,632 were Mahomedans and 2,598 Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·25 in the case of Hindus, 6·94 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·34 in the case of Native Christians, 13·43 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·59 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.* 22,974, was made up of 321 Europeans and Eurasians, 978 Native Christians, 4,695 Mahomedans, 5 Parsees, 6,790 Brahmins, 236 Kshatriyas, 1,042 Vaisyas, 2,414 Lingayets, 221 Jains, 5,711 other high caste Hindus, 346 low caste Hindus and 215 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was ·66 in the case of Hindus, 3·68 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·46 in the case of Native Christians, 18·13 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and ·45 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

460. A new unaided school for Europeans and Eurasians was started during the year at Arsikere. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians thus increased from 6 to 7, of which 5 were aided and 2 unaided. For Mahomedan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 897 pupils, 46 Hindustani middle schools with 3,471 pupils, and 175 primary schools with 6,133 pupils. For Mahomedan girls, there were 22 Hindustani middle schools with 1,589 pupils and 61 Hindustani primary schools with 2,092 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes such as Madigas and Holeyas, increased from 90 to 95 and their strength from 2,088 to 2,247. Of these schools, 56 were departmental, 35 aided and 4 unaided. Of the 95 schools, 4 were middle schools and the rest primary schools. Of the 2,247 pupils, 317 were girls. The number of schools for Lambanis remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 11, but their strength increased from 205 to 210, of whom 9 were girls. Two Lambani boys were learning English in the Anglo-Vernacular school at Arsikere. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

461. Of the public schools in the State, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kanarese college, 41 were Sanskrit schools, 120 Anglo-Kanarese schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 6 English middle schools, 76 Kannada middle schools, 68 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

schools and 2 Tamil middle schools. Of the 1,866 public primary schools for boys, 1,684 were Kanarese schools, 175 Hindustani schools, 1 Telugu school, 4 Tamil schools and 2 Mahratti schools. Of the 211 primary schools for girls, 148 were Kanarese and 61 Hindustani schools, 1 a Tamil and 1 a Mahratti school. In the remaining 50 institutions, instruction was given in English and one or more Vernaculars or classical languages. Of the 1,807 private institutions, 5 taught Sanskrit (advanced), 4 Arabic or Persian (advanced), 1,792 a Vernacular and 6 the Koran.

462. In the public schools, instruction was given to 11,587 pupils in English, to 8,748 in a classical language and to 110,131 in a Vernacular language. Of the 22,904 pupils in private schools, 140 were learning English, 1,373 a classical language and 21,391 a Vernacular language.

Standard of education.

463. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 16 high schools and 287 middle schools for secondary education, and 2,077 public schools for primary education.

464. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11.

	High		Middle, English		Middle, Vernacular		Upper Primary, Vernacular		Lower Primary, Vernacular	
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
Boys	2·12	2·12	9·69	10·17	4·17	4·22	16·23	16·36	67·79	67·13
Girls	0·15	0·19	2·03	2·02	1·94	2·50	9·88	10·41	86·00	84·88

Night schools.

465. The number of night schools for the benefit of illiterate artisans, labourers and others decreased from 72 to 70, but their strength rose from 1,893 to 1,921. Of the 70 schools, 1 was a Telugu school, 13 Hindustani schools and the rest were Kanarese schools. Six of these were purely for the education of Panchamas. All these schools are reported to have done good work during the year.

Village indigenous schools.

466. The number of aided village indigenous schools, which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules, increased from 145 to 165 and their strength from 2,951 to 3,300, of whom 136 were girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools which are otherwise called private institutions decreased as already stated from 1,876 to 1,807 and their attendance from 23,944 to 22,904.

Normal schools.

467. As in the previous year, there were 3 Government normal schools for males at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga, 1 Government normal school for females, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and one aided normal school for females at Bangalore. In addition to the Lower Secondary training class in the Maharani's college at Mysore, an Upper Secondary training class was opened tentatively for one year. The opening of a higher training class for the training of English teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools is under consideration. The total number of masters under training during the year was 177 against 203 in 1909-10 and that of mistresses was 25 against 26 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of masters was due to the delay in the selection of teachers for the Lower Secondary training class in Mysore till late in July 1911.

468. The Mysore normal school did good work during the year. The number on the rolls of this school was 133. Of these, 78 were teachers of State schools and 55 private students. The results of the public examinations were generally good.

469. In the Kannada section of the practising school attached to the normal school, Mysore, there were 182 pupils and in the Hindustani section, 87 pupils. Six students trained in Kindergarten methods first appeared for the Lower Secondary examination during the year and 5 of them passed the examination.

470. In the special music class attached to this normal school, there

were 12 students. Three of these attended the veena class and the rest learned vocal music.

471. The numbers of students in the normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were 23 and 21 respectively.

472. In the training department of the Maharani's College, there were 7 girls as against 9 in 1909-10. For the Teachers' Certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade, 7 candidates appeared and 6 passed both in theory and practice.

473. In the Wesleyan Mission normal school for girls at Bangalore, there were 18 girls against 17 in 1909-10. The work of this school was very satisfactory. Four out of 6 girls sent up passed the theoretical portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 2 out of 4 sent up passed the practical portion of the same examination. Four out of 7 sent up passed both in the theoretical and practical portions of the Teachers' Certificate examination of the primary grade. All the 3 girls that were sent up passed the Teachers' Certificate of proficiency in sewing.

Industrial schools.

474. The number of industrial schools decreased from 21 to 20; but their attendance increased from 1,230 to 1,234. A private industrial school was newly started at Chitaldrug during the year, but two unaided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Bamboo Bazaar Industrial School, Bangalore, and the industrial school at Magadi ceased to work during the year. Of the 20 industrial schools, 7 were under Government management, 11 were aided by Government and 2 unaided. One of the aided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage industrial school at Hassan, was for the education of girls.

475. The number on the rolls of the Government industrial school, Mysore, was 208 against 209 in 1909-10. The subjects taught in this school were advanced drawing, advanced carpentry, intermediate pottery, smithy and mechanics and elementary rattan work. Out of the 97 candidates that appeared for the different subjects of the Madras Technical Examination, 36 passed. The Government industrial school at Channapatna worked satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the school was 63 against 56 in 1909-10. The subjects taught were carpentry, lacquer work and musical wire making. The Superintendent of this school has introduced shading of lacquer colours, designing and painting on lacquered ware as in Japan. He has also succeeded in introducing other reforms in lacquer work. This school won 3 medals in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. The Government industrial school at Sagar had 13 pupils on its rolls, of whom 7 learnt carpentry and 6 smithy work. The Government carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur had 35 pupils on its rolls against 42 in 1909-10. The three Government weaving schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur had 24, 21 and 51 pupils, respectively, on their rolls.

476. Of the 11 aided industrial schools, the Lakshminarasimha Dharma Patasala, Bangalore, the Wesleyan Mission industrial school at Tumkur and the Methodist Episcopal industrial school, Kolar, continued to be in an efficient state. The aided industrial school at Melkote had 69 pupils on its rolls. Of these, 6 were Panchama boys who learnt weaving. The strength and efficiency of this school was very much hampered by the prevalence of plague for four months in the village. In the Wesleyan Mission girls' orphanage industrial school, Hassan, there were 113 girls who were taught the knitting of caps and sewing. Six girls from this school passed the Teachers' Certificate examination for proficiency in sewing. In the aided weaving school at Hole-Narsipur, there were 43 pupils. A trained weaving maistry for working Jacquard looms is said to have been appointed in this school and the new loom was fitted up during the year. This school continued to be efficient.

Agricultural instruction

477. The work done in the agricultural farm attached to the Normal School, Mysore, continued to be satisfactory, though the rainfall during the year was heavy and consequently damaged some of the crops. The yield from ground-nuts was good, while that from castor and togari was poor.

There was a decrease in the yield of cotton. Several kinds of English and native vegetables were also grown on the farm. Students of the Upper Secondary Training class cultivated crops. Those of the Lower Secondary training class were engaged in gardening and those of the VII class attended to other field work such as weeding and harvesting. The income from the farm was Rs. 454. Small school gardens were maintained in some of the Anglo-Vernacular and village schools as in the previous year.

Schools for special instruction.

478. The number of other special schools was 6, *viz.*, the Engineering school, Mysore, 2 commercial schools, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, the school for the deaf-mutes and that for the blind at Mysore and the Kindergarten school at Chitaldrug. The number of pupils on the roll of the Engineering school, Mysore, was 40, of whom 7 were in the Shekdari class. From the establishment of the school in 1903 up to the end of 1910, 171 students passed out of the school, of whom 96 are employed in the State, and 27 outside. The results obtained by the school in the Madras Technical examinations were good. The aided Hardwicke Commercial school, Mysore, had 39 pupils on its rolls, of whom 7 learnt type-writing in the intermediate grade, 26 in the elementary grade, 2 short-hand and 4 book-keeping. In the aided commercial school, Bangalore, there were 62 pupils including 9 pupils of the Kannada section. During the year, the Public Works Department Accounts class and a class for teaching book-keeping, correspondence and banking to the mandi merchants and shop-keepers in the Kannada language were formed. The latter class is located in the centre of the city.

479. The school for the deaf-mutes had 14 boys on its rolls as in the previous year. Of these, 3 read Kannada Reader No. II, 2 Kannada Reader No. I and 2 Kannada Primer and all these 7 were able to write to dictation from lip-reading. The others were beginners in the articulation class. In arithmetic, 2 knew compound multiplication, 3 simple multiplication and 2 addition. All the 14 learnt rattan work in which some of them have attained proficiency; 6 learnt weaving and 3 knitting and tape weaving. One deaf-mute learnt drawing and modelling and another tailoring.

480. The school for the blind had 18 boys on its rolls against 17 in 1909-10. Of these, 3 had almost completed the 3rd standard course in Kannada and Arithmetic. Five pupils read Kannada Readers IV & V and worked simple division, 2 read Kannada Readers II & III and knew simple addition and subtraction; 4 read Reader No. I and the remaining were learning the Braille alphabet. Three blind boys learnt English and one of them was able to read Longfellow's poems in Braille. All except one learnt music in which they were keenly interested; and 2 of these have attained proficiency in vocal music and are fit to teach others. All these boys learnt rattan work and tape weaving.

481. A private Kindergarten school was started during the year at Chitaldrug. There were 14 boys and 1 girl in this school. It is intended to impart general instruction to young pupils between 3 and 5 years on Kindergarten methods, nature study and gardening on modern lines.

Results of examinations.

482. In the B. A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 39 out of 78 candidates sent up passed the English Language branch and 58 out of 67 sent up passed the second Language branch, of whom one was placed in the first class. In the Science branches, 55 passed out of 69 sent up, *viz.*, 5 out of 12 in Mathematics, 24 out of 26 in Physics (with 3 in the first class), 12 out of 14 in Geology and 14 out of 17 in History. In the Intermediate examination which was held for the first time in March 1911, 42 candidates out of 97 examined passed, of whom 12 were placed in the first class. In the Matriculation examination, out of 332 candidates examined from the 11 Government high schools, 71 or 21·38 per cent passed with 2 in the first class. From the 5 aided high schools, 141 candidates were examined, of whom 33 or 23·4 per cent passed with 1 in the first class. For the English Lower Secondary examination, 1,179 candidates were sent up, of whom 626 passed, 32 in the first class, 334 in the 2nd class and 260 in English only.

483. In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit,

20 candidates passed out of 31 sent up. Of the successful candidates, 9 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 2 from the Sanskrit Pathasala at Mulbagal, 1 from the Sanskrit College, Melkote, and 6 were private candidates. Of the successful candidates, 1 passed in Yajurveda, 1 in Samaveda, 1 in Dharmasastra, 4 in Jotisha, 1 in Tarkasastra, 8 in Vedanta and 4 in Sahitya.

484. The Kannada Pandits' and Moulvis' examinations were not held during the year. At the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 26 passed out of 54 sent up, of whom 4 were placed in the first class. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary examinations, 2,077 candidates were examined, of whom 990 passed, 42 in the first class, 909 in the second class, 30 in Sanskrit only, 7 in Persian only and 2 in Kannada only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination in Sanskrit, 330 candidates appeared and 202 passed.

485. At the examination for the teachers' certificates, 13 out of 26 passed in the Upper Secondary grade, 50, including 8 women, out of 110 passed in the Lower Secondary grade, and 4 women out of 9 passed in the Primary grade.

486. At the Madras Technical examinations, 37 candidates from the industrial schools passed in different subjects such as drawing, painting and modelling, and 55 candidates from the Engineering School, Mysore, passed in one or other of the following subjects, *viz.*, building, drawing, earth-work, road-making, hydraulics, irrigation works, etc. From the commercial schools, 56 candidates passed in the commercial subjects such as book-keeping, correspondence and type-writing.

Students' hostels.

487. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 23. Of these, 10 for boys were under Government management, 2 for boys were aided by Government, and 7 for boys and 4 for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 1,125 against 1,132 in 1909-10. Of these, 771 were boys and 354 girls. Of the 1,125 boarders, 123 were studying in the college classes, 237 in the high school classes, 250 in the middle school classes, 328 in primary schools and 187 in special schools.

Physical education.

488. The physical education imparted in the colleges and high schools was satisfactory. Cricket, football, tennis, basket-ball and badminton were played with enthusiasm in the Central College. In the Maharaja's college, gymnastics were regularly practised as also tennis and atheltics. Much interest was also taken by the students in cricket and football. In the Maharani's College, the games club continued to be popular.

Controlling agencies.

489. The late lamented Mr. J. Weir, M.A., whose untimely death occurred in July last, was in charge of the Inspector-General's office during the whole year. From the 19th March to 4th June 1911, when he was on privilege leave, the work of the office was carried on under the direction of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Councillor. The inspecting staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, of whom 1 Deputy Inspector was for Hindustani schools, and 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools. The inspection work done during the year was generally satisfactory.

490. The village school committees continued to take much interest in the welfare of the schools under their supervision. Some of these committees have of late been exerting themselves in popularising education in rural parts and in enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of parents and others.

Expenditure on public instruction.

491. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore was Rs. 18,79,133 against Rs. 18,38,091 in 1909-10. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,53,279	...	4,06,465	2,85,710	34,601	1,26,373	10,06,428
For women ...	8,807	...	1,14,405	65,785	5,150	1,585	1,95,732
Total ...	1,62,086	...	5,20,870	3,51,495	39,751	1,27,958	12,02,160

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,017	86,830	1,13,474	2,73,355	25,613	1,44,684	6,76,973

Sources of expenditure.

492. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	10,70,090	11,23,189	58·22	59·77
Local Funds ...	3,47,696	3,47,824	18·92	18·51
Municipal Funds ...	26,549	28,031	1·44	1·49
Fees ...	1,47,474	1,45,375	8·02	7·74
All other sources ...	2,46,282	2,34,714	13·40	12·49
Total ...	18,38,091	18,79,133	100·00	100·00

493. Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·63 per cent, high schools for boys 8·72 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·91 per cent, primary schools for boys 15·20 per cent, girls' schools 9·58 per cent and special schools 8·93 per cent.

494. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-5 to Re. 0-5-6, the cost to State Funds being Re. 0-3-4 against Re. 0-3-2 in 1909-10. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-2-3 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, Rs. 8,89,944 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 4,939 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 2,97,271 on aided institutions and Rs. 10,006 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 9-12-9 against Rs. 9-13-0 in 1909-10. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 13-10-10, of which a sum of Rs. 4-2-3 was met from Provincial revenues.

and Rs. 1-1-6 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1909-10 being Rs. 15-13-11, Rs. 4-4-7 and Rs. 1-2-3 respectively. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 5-1-6 against Rs. 5-10-1 in 1909-10. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-7-3 against Rs. 10-13-11 in 1909-10.

Outlay on English colleges and schools.

495. The total amount spent on English colleges was Rs. 1,36,673, of which Rs. 82,685 were spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 47,281 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 6,707 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 351-13-7 for the Central College, Rs. 332-15-5 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 6,707 for the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,63,835, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 48-12-8.

Expenditure on primary education for boys.

496. The expenditure on primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 2,85,710 against Rs. 2,99,053 in 1909-10. The percentage of expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 15·20 against 16·27 in 1909-10.

Expenditure on female education.

497. The expenditure on female education during the year was Rs. 2,31,983 against Rs. 2,33,303 in 1909-10. It was distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,53,191
Local Funds	9,480
Municipal Funds	2,326
Fees	3,208
All other sources	63,778
Total	2,31,983

The income from fees was chiefly from the schools for European and Eurasian children.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

498. The amount spent on students' hostels was Rs. 91,577 against Rs. 88,176 in 1909-10. Of this amount, Rs. 72,583 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 18,994 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	7,614
Subscriptions and endowments	45,958
Fees	38,005
Total ...	91,577

Scholarships.

499. The total amount disbursed on account of scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,13,474 or 6·03 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 13,689, in professional colleges Rs. 58,964, in secondary schools Rs. 18,502, in primary schools Rs. 367 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 21,952. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 28,205, of which a sum of Rs. 4,125 was for students studying medicine and Rs. 3,330 for those studying law in England. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 7,890, of engineering to Rs. 2,856, of technical arts to Rs. 6,298, of agriculture to Rs. 284, of forestry to Rs. 1,077, of sanitary science to Rs. 1,995, and for training in the Teachers' college to Rs. 350.

500. The amount spent on Damodardas scholarships for scientific research and technical education was Rs. 46,637. There were 14 students holding these scholarships in England, America and on the continent of Europe. Of these, four returned after completing their courses. One of them took the PH.D. Degree of Bern in Switzerland, one the B.SC. Degree in mining and metallurgy with distinction, and one the D. P. H. and L. R. C. P. Degrees and the fourth completed a course of study in co-operative credit. Of the remaining 10 who have not completed their studies, 2 are studying medicine

in England, 1 mining and metallurgy in England, 1 agriculture in England, 1 agricultural chemistry in Germany, 1 aviation in England on his own account, after undergoing the course in electrical engineering, 1 electrical engineering in America, 1 electrical engineering in England, 1 mechanical engineering with special reference to architecture in England, and 1 forestry in England. The progress of all these scholars is reported to be satisfactory.

501. The number of scholarships awarded to widow-pupils during the year was 40 as in 1909-10. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

502. For Mahomedan students, 35 scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to 7 were awarded during the year, amounting in all to Rs. 1,257. Of these, 8 were held in colleges, 26 in high schools, and 1 in a middle school. In addition, 7 Mahomedan students were holding Government scholarships of Rs. 25 and 30 a month in the Aligarh College.

503. A sum of Rs. 276 was spent during the year on account of Pallegar scholarships.

Grants-in-aid.

504. The total outlay on grants-in-aid was Rs. 1,38,371 or 7·36 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,34,115 or 7·3 per cent in 1909-10. The contributions from the various funds were as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 1,04,833
Village School Fund	... 3,850
Local Funds General	... 19,183
Municipal Funds	... 10,505
Total	... 1,38,371

505. From the State Funds, a sum of Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 30,667 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 25,069 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 17,785 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,416 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 7,614 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,962 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

506. The amount spent on grants for buildings and furniture was Rs. 9,207 of which a sum of Rs. 8,707 was allotted for building works and Rs. 500 for furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

507. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings by the Public Works and Education departments was Rs. 2,44,127. The principal works that were completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) The new building of the Physical Science Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.
(2) Improvement of the gas installation of the Central College, Bangalore.
(3) New building for the Bangalore High School.
(4) Extension of the Tumkur High School building.
(5) Additional building for the Chitaldrug High School.
(6) The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.
(7) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular and girls' schools at Chitaldrug.
(8) Improvements and repairs to the Taluk Kannada boys' school at Closepet and to the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Sira, T.-Narsipur, Molakalmuru, Kadur, Sagar and Channarayapatna.

508. Six village school buildings were completed during the year and 19 buildings were in progress.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1910-11).

509. The total amount spent during the year for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,974 against Rs. 3,647 in 1909-10. The chief items of expenditure are noted below. Encouragement to Authors.

510. Rupees 800 were paid as the annual subscription to the *Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi*, Rs. 500 to the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 to the *Karnata Chandrike*, Rs. 225 to the *Subebahar*, Rs. 195 to the "Educational Review," Rs. 110 to the "Indian Education" and Rs. 125 to the "Mysore Review." A sum of Rs. 511 was paid for 29 copies of the *Rig Veda*, Volumes IV, V and VI, and Rs. 227 for 100 copies of *Narasimha Prayoga Parijata*. Two hundred copies of the *Bhagavadgita* by Pandit Sitarama Sastri were purchased at a cost of Rs. 100, 10 copies of *Sanatana Dharma* by Dhirendra Nath Pal at a cost of Rs. 100, 50 copies of *Queen Victoria's Letters* at a cost of Rs. 200 and 100 copies of *Vasishta Ramayana, Part II*, by Gunda Sastri at a cost of Rs. 129.

III. Literature (1910-11).

511. During the year under report 145 books (including periodicals) were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867 as against 118 in the previous year. Of these, 88 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 29 in English and other European languages, 10 in Sanskrit and 18 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 71 publications as against 56 in the previous year. Publications registered.

512. Arranged according to subject matter, 47 were works on religion; 1 on law; and 4 on philosophy; 2 treated of science; 13 of language; poetry history, biography, drama and fiction were represented by 4, 9, 6, 10 and 7 works respectively; and there were 7 periodicals and 35 miscellaneous books.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1910-11).

Number of muzrai institutions.

513. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,49,000, including grants sanctioned during the current year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India enjoyed cash grants from the State amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

514. The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 6,17,593 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,50,011 as against Rs. 5,51,475 and Rs. 4,28,498 respectively in 1909-10. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 19,96,834.

Construction and repairs.

515. Eighty-two institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,722, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,250 from the State.

Matts.

516. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli and the Bisagni matts continued to be in the hands of Government.

Prince Gulam Mahomed Charities.

517. The income of the charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,100 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,887. There were, on the 30th June 1911, 159 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 18 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

518. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were, as usual, preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. In the *langarkhana* attached to this institution, 174 poor persons were paid monthly stipends.

Educational institutions.

519. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar maintained out of funds allotted for gumbuz and Mahomedan institutions, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year.

Deposits by private individuals.

520. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing money with Government at a favourable rate of interest for charitable objects was taken advantage of and a sum of Rs. 34,500 was invested with Government under these rules during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions. The total amount deposited till the 30th June 1911 was Rs. 1,99,500.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

521. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore city ...	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
7. The Ganesha festival in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore ...	25

522. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent inspected some important muzrai institutions in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts. Inspection.

II. Amrut Mahal (1910-11).

523. The cattle of the department enjoyed good health as water and pasturage were abundant throughout the year. Among some of the herds, however, anthrax broke out and 172 head of cattle succumbed to it. Health of cattle.

524. The year opened with a stock of 7,424 head of cattle and four more which had strayed out in the past rejoined the herd. There were 1,480 births during the year, of which 753 were male and 727 were female calves. The number of casualties among the cattle from all causes was 700 against 393 in the previous year; 401 head of cattle were sold; and 3 were written off the accounts. Thus there remained at the close of the year 7,804 head of cattle. Stock.

525. The number of cattle sold during the year was 401 as against 529 in 1909-10 and the amount realized was Rs. 32,274 against Rs. 38,598, giving an average price of Rs. 80 a head against Rs. 73 in 1909-10. Of the above number, 135 head of cattle were supplied to the Imperial Service Transport Corps for Rs. 16,200. Sales.

526. There were 328 sheep at the beginning of the year and 116 lambs were born during the year. Of the total number of 444 sheep, 34 died, 26 were sold, 44 given to the raiyats free of cost to improve their own flock of sheep and 28 sent to the Bangalore Palace, leaving a balance of 312 sheep at the farm at the close of the year. Sheep farm.

527. Out of a demand of Rs. 53,859 including the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,255, a sum of Rs. 36,833 was realized from all sources against Rs. 54,799 in 1909-10, and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 31,188 as against Rs. 31,840 in the previous year. Revenue and expenditure.

528. During the year under report, several wells were sunk and tanks restored in the kavals. An area of 25 acres in the kavals was cleared of the obnoxious growth of lantana and as a means for further eradicating the growth of lantana and prickly-pear, 1,308 acres of kavals were cultivated, facilitating thereby the growth of grass. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned to improve the breed of milch cows in the State. Improvements.

529. The headquarters of the Amrut Mahal Superintendent was ordered to be transferred from Bangalore to Mysore. General.

III. Archæology (1910-11).

530. During the year under report the photographic establishment attached to the department was made permanent. General.

531. The officer in charge of the department toured through certain portions of the Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar districts inspecting several temples of archæological interest. He also visited Domlur situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, where some new inscriptions were discovered and impressions of them taken. Inscriptions.

532. Altogether 511 new records were discovered during the year, the majority of them being in Kannada and the rest in Tamil, Telugu and Nagari characters. A large number of these can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Kadambas, Gaṇgas, Rashtrakutas, Nolambas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Kalachuryas, Sevunas and the Vijayanagar and the Mysore dynasties.

533. One of the Kadamba plates is noteworthy as it records a grant, which may be provisionally assigned to the middle of the 5th century, by King Mândhâta Raja, son of Kumâra Varma, names not hitherto known from published records. Another is similarly interesting as it mentions a hitherto unknown Bhaṭâri Vamsa in about the 5th century. The Ganga inscriptions include a set of copperplates of Kongaṇi-Mahâdhiraja. Two inscriptions of the reign of Marasimha are also of interest, one referring

to a war between the Gangas and the Chalukyas for the possession of the Uchchangi fort and the other explaining by its sculptures a doubtful Kannada expression occurring in a few of the Ganga records. An inscription of Sivamara discovered on the smaller hill at Sravanabelagola lends strong support to the identification of the Dindika of the epitaph of Arishṭanemi with the Dindika, son of Sivamara. One of the Vijayanagar inscriptions at the Kaṇive Rameswara temple at Singanahalli, Arsikere taluk, is remarkable as the only one applying supreme titles to Rama Raja.

Coins.

534. During the year, 172 gold coins were dealt with. Of these, 66 found in the Gabbur village, Kumsi sub-taluk, consisted wholly of Viraraya *panams* of the West Coast, and 78 found at Basavanahalli, Maddagiri taluk, of Kanteroy *hanas* and Tippu's *panas*. The remaining 28 found in the Sira taluk were *muhars* of Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangazib and other Mughal emperors.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts.

535. Two manuscripts of literary interest were procured by the department during the year. Of these, one styled Jatakatilaka, a work in the Kannada language bearing on Astrology, was written by a Jaina poet, Sridharacharya, of the 11th century, and the other, known as Virabhadra Vijaya, a chempu in Sanskrit (a description of the car festival of the God Virabhadra on Savandrug) was written by Ekambara Dikshita who lived in the 17th century.

IV. Government Press (1910-11).

General.

536. During the year under report, the Government Central Press at Bangalore was visited by His Highness the Maharaja and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

Additional plant.

537. For various purposes connected with the Press, four new machines were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,208 and added to the stock. English type of the value of Rs. 17,182 was purchased to meet the heavy demand connected with the printing work relating to the census of 1911. In addition to this, a quantity of type valued at Rs. 10,125 was cast in the Press and added to the stock. The two existing electric motors continued to work satisfactorily.

538. The Branch Press at Mysore was provided with a 3-H.P. electric motor, which has effected considerable economy in time and labour. It was also furnished with electric lighting and telephone service.

Establishment.

539. The strength of the establishment of the Government Central Press was 390 at the close of the year under report as against 408 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were on the permanent scale, 254 employed on the piecework system and 10 as boy volunteers. The whole staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 47 Mahomedans and 307 Hindus.

540. The number of permanent men employed in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24 as in the previous year. Besides these, 8 pieceworkers were employed during the year owing to the additional facilities for increased outturn of work, consequent on the installation of the electric motor.

Technical education.

541. Of the persons who attended the weekly technical classes held at the Press, 7 appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, of whom 4 were successful, including the two Press Probationers.

Outturn of work.

542. There was a large increase in the work turned out in all the departments of the Press as per details given below, the increase being chiefly due to the requirements of the census work:—

	1909-10	1910-11
Number of pages composed ...	40,215	40,932
,, copies printed ...	16,109,599	19,582,628
,, books bound ...	1,110,931	1,155,485
Value of type cast ...	Rs. 9,777	Rs. 11,148

Receipts and expenditure.

543. The receipts consisted, as usual, of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous

items and amounted to Rs. 5,215 against Rs. 3,062 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,356 against Rs. 95,695. This increase was chiefly due to the purchase of type and materials on account of census work and additional wages and overtime charges incurred on account of certain other urgent works.

V. Stationery (1910-11).

544. The year under report opened with a stock valued at Rs. 56,738 and stock of the value of Rs. 1,06,929 was added during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,63,667. Stationery articles of Europe manufacture valued at Rs. 25,662 were purchased during the year, while the outlay on Indian made paper was Rs. 65,710. Stock.

545. The cost of stationery including typewriting and carbon papers supplied during the year to the various departments of the State was Rs. 1,16,615 as against Rs. 1,04,173 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 58,320 represents the value of papers, sundry articles of stationery and binding materials supplied to the Government Press for printing the *Mysore Gazette*, the monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., as against Rs. 48,715 in the previous year. This increase is due to the large number of educational books and newly introduced departmental forms printed during the year. Supply to public departments.

546. The cost of papers required for printing the forms, etc., connected with the census of 1911 was Rs. 12,578.

547. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 47,052. Balance.

VI. Meteorology (1910-11).

548. The number and status of observatories continued the same as before and consisted of one first class station at Bangalore, one second class station at Mysore and two third class stations at Hassan and Chitaldrug. Observatories.

549. The observations were recorded with due regularity at all the observatories and punctually communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Standard Type Thermometer Shed with those registered in the Steevenson's Screen was continued during the year. Working.

550. The number of rain-gauge stations increased from 223 to 231 during the year. Of these, 180 were inspected, giving a percentage of 78 as against 77 in the previous year. Rain registration.

551. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 12,024 as against Rs. 12,185 in the preceding year. Expenditure.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1910-11).

552. The Lal-Bagh continued to be popular as a place of public resort and recreation and to serve the purposes of scientific study. Owing to the heavy rains in both the monsoons, the tank overflowed and in spite of all remedial measures, many useful and valuable trees died of saturation. The Lal-Bagh.

553. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held in the Lal-Bagh as usual and the plants, flowers and vegetables exhibited were generally up to the standard, though the exhibits in fruits were not quite so good as usual. In addition to the award of medals, two prizes were graciously offered by His Highness the Maharaja, one for the exhibitor who won the highest aggregate in prizes and the other for the best floral decoration of a bicycle. Horticultural shows.

554. The donation of a specimen of Kangaroo and a Ring-tailed Lemur from the State Gardens, Baroda, deserves special mention. Casualties among animals were more than usual during the year owing to the outbreak of The zoological collection.

plague among them in rather a virulent form, one of the orang-outangs being among the victims.

Improvements. 555. The improvements effected during the year were the providing of an outfit for the seed depôt, equipments for the herbarium, the levelling of the roughest parts of the Economic Garden near the Basavangudi Gate and works of a minor nature.

Finance. 556. The sale of seeds and plants showed a falling off as compared with the previous year, owing to failure of mango crop and the fact that no further order for sisal bulbils was secured after the execution of the previous contract, both of which were good items of revenue. The receipts during the year from the sale of plants, grass, etc., and from fees levied for admission to the horticultural shows amounted to Rs. 4,480 against Rs. 5,505 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred under all heads of maintenance, including service, supplies and improvements, amounted to Rs. 33,908 against Rs. 36,331 in 1909-10.

Other gardens and parks. 557. The principal gardens under Government management, other than the Lal-Bagh, were the Curzon and Gordon Parks at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, the Exotic Garden at Nandidrug and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore. The net cost of maintaining these was Rs. 8,888 against Rs. 10,953 in the previous year.

VIII. The Government Museum (1910-11).

Visitors. 558. The number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 273,293, being an increase of 6,143 on the average of the past five years. Of these, gosha lady visitors numbered 10,608. The largest attendance recorded in a single day was 12,822. This increase in the number of visitors testifies to the growing popularity of the institution. The number who availed themselves of the institution for purposes of special study and research, however, was comparatively small.

Additions. 559. Additions were, as usual, made by purchases and donations.

Natural history. 560. The exhibits of this section were re-arranged; a lioness from the Lal-Bagh was added and a collection of birds was purchased.

Economic and Industrial sections. 561. The Economic section was considerably improved by replacing old specimens by new and better ones. The Industrial section was augmented by a selection of fine patterns of lac-ware prepared at the local Industrial School at Channapatna.

Coins. 562. During the year, 93 coins were added to the stock, of which 41 were gold, 18 silver, 30 copper and 4 lead coins. Some of the gold coins are new to the collection and consist of mohurs of several Mughal emperors. Four gold coins consisting of full and half varahas of Sri Pratapa Krishna and Sadasiva were presented to the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Thus, the total number of coins in the museum at the end of the year was 4,941.

Art sale room. 563. Sandalwood carvings of elaborate design formed the chief attraction of the Art sale room. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 615 as against Rs. 338 in the previous year.

Cost. 564. The total cost of the upkeep of the institution during the year was Rs. 3,817 as against Rs. 3,375 in the preceding year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1910-11).

Printing presses. 565. Including the two Government presses, there were in the State 47 printing presses at the end of 1910-11 against 53 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 20 were in the Bangalore district, 20 in the Mysore district, 1 in the Tumkur district, 2 in the Shimoga district, 1 in the Hassan district, and 3 in the Chitaldrug district.

566. There were being published at the beginning of the year under report 7 newspapers and 36 periodicals, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are official publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments respectively. Some periodicals stopped publication in the course of the year, and there were 7 newspapers and 26 periodicals during the first quarter of 1911. Newspapers and periodicals.

567. Exclusive of the official publications mentioned above, there were being published at the end of June 1911, 6 newspapers and 28 periodicals. Of these, 6 were in English, 17 in Kannada, 1 in Telugu, 1 in Urdu, 2 in Sanskrit and 7 in more than one language. Of the 6 newspapers, 1 was published fortnightly and the rest weekly, all of them being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 28 periodicals, 1 was published quarterly and the rest monthly. Fourteen of these were on religion and philosophy, 1 was a comical magazine, 3 were technical journals, 8 were educational and literary publications and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1910-11).

568. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to the colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library, Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore. Libraries.

569. During the year, 583 manuscript volumes and 243 printed volumes were added to the library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1910-11 was 16,437, of which 9,078 were printed books and 7,359 manuscripts. Of the manuscripts added during the year, 555 related to Sanskrit literature and 28 to Kannada literature. One of the rare Sanskrit manuscripts secured during the year was an ancient work named "Ayurveda" with a gloss thereon by Yogananda. The following 4 volumes were ready for publication at the end of the year:— Oriental Library.

(1) The second volume of Taittariya Brahmana with Bhatta Bhaskariya Bhashya,
(2) The second volume of Purvameemamsa with Bhatta Dipika,
(3) The first volume of Brahma Sutra with Sri Madhva's Bhashya and three famous commentaries thereon, and
(4) The introductory volume of the Kannada Mahabharata.

570. The Educational Library, which is now located in the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, Bangalore, had 6,572 volumes at the end of the year, of which 485 were added during the year. The number of volumes lent out was 616 and the number of visitors to the library was 306. A sum of Rs. 2,015 was spent in purchasing journals, magazines and books. The books added during the year consisted chiefly of works on principles of education, religious and moral instruction and history and on medical examination of schools. Some of the best educational journals were also subscribed for. Educational Library.

571. During the year under report, 42 books were added to the Museum Library, bringing the total number of volumes to 1,087. The majority of the books were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatology, etc. The number of visitors to the library was 1,600 and the number of books consulted was 400. A sum of Rs. 190 was spent on the purchase of books, journals, etc. Museum Library

572. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depôt, Bangalore, on the 1st July 1910 was Rs. 1,36,284 and that of the stock in the branch depôts was Rs. 7,016, making a total of Rs. 1,43,300. Books and maps to the value of Rs. 28,323 were added to the stock of the depôt during the year, and those of the value of Rs. 17,569 were supplied gratis or at half cost to schools and Government offices. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 30,794 against Rs. 30,435 in 1909-10. The Central Book Depôt.

XI. Census (1910-11).

Direction.

573. The Fifth Decennial Census of Mysore was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911 at the same time as in other parts of India. The operations were directed by Mr. V. R. Tyagaraja Aiyar, who was appointed Provincial Superintendent of census operations under the general guidance of the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics in Mysore.

Census Regulation.

574. The Census Regulation, I of 1910, framed on the lines of the India Census Act was passed on the 24th August 1910, with such alterations as local conditions required. In pursuance of the provisions contained in this Regulation, Government directed that census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasted and that it was the duty of officials and non-officials entrusted with the census work to see that the rules and instructions issued by the Census Superintendent for the conduct and guidance of census officers in taking the census were carried out with efficiency and accuracy as required by the said Regulation.

Census Procedure Code.

575. As in 1901, the instructions for the taking of the census were issued in the form of a Code drawn up generally on the lines prescribed for British India with such adaptations as local conditions required. This Code was supplemented by the issue of a set of circulars on points not provided for in the Code. A Kanarese translation of the Code was also issued to meet the requirements of enumerators ignorant of the English language.

Cost.

576. A sum of Rs. 1,32,890 was sanctioned to meet the expenditure on account of the census work during the years 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Pre-census work.

577. The first step in pre-census work was taken by the Government ordering the preparation of a list of all villages in the State in the prescribed form with a view to facilitate the formation of census divisions.

Census divisions.

578. The next thing done was the formation of census divisions, *viz.*, charges, circles and blocks, one or more blocks constituting a village or municipal division, a number of villages constituting a circle and a number of circles constituting a charge which in most cases was the entire taluk or sub-taluk itself, except where the taluk was unwieldy or contained big municipal towns like Bangalore, Mysore, etc., where special charge superintendents were appointed. In making these arrangements care was taken that the revenue administrative divisions were composed of entire census divisions. A careful preparation of lists of villages comprised in each circle and lists of houses situated in each block completed this stage of the work.

House numbering.

579. The next step was the numbering of all houses and buildings, town by town and village by village. In connection with this a dwelling house was defined to be the dwelling place of one or more families; and simple rules were prescribed, the governing principle of which was that every place where people habitually live or are likely to be found on the night of the 10th March should be numbered, and that the numbers being in a consecutive series for each village or municipal division should be placed in the order best calculated on the one hand to avoid the mistake of twice numbering the same premises, and on the other hand to guide the enumerator in his work.

Appointment of census officers.

580. Census officers were next appointed, a charge superintendent for each charge, a supervisor for each circle comprised in that charge and enumerators with one or more blocks assigned to each.

Instruction and district conferences.

581. In the matter of instructing supervisors and enumerators, the charge superintendents held classes of instruction in all convenient centres within their charges. Before issuing instructions for the training of census supervisors and enumerators, the Census Superintendent held conferences with the respective Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and charge superintendents at the several district headquarters (except at Shimoga to which the Assistant to the Census Superintendent had been deputed), with a view to explain to them in general the nature of the work before them. It was ordered that, as far as possible, men on the permanent pay

lists of Government in all departments, except the Palace, Press, Plague and Medical, should be employed on census work without prejudice to their ordinary duties. This was practicable in all the grades except in that of enumerators for which unpaid volunteer agency had to be employed to a large extent.

Census calendar.

582. As a guide to the census officers, a census calendar was issued showing the dates on which the several operations had to be commenced and completed.

Preliminary enumeration.

583. The preliminary enumeration consisted in writing up for each numbered house, the name and particulars of every person living in it. These particulars were to be ascertained by personal enquiry at each house by the enumerator himself and entered in a schedule, forms of which were supplied to each enumerator made up into books at the Government Press, one for each block and adapted to the size of the blocks assigned to him. The forms of these schedules were the same as those prescribed for British India except that a sub-column was opened for entry of sub-castes under the main head "Caste." The columns of the Mysore Schedule of 1901 providing for more particulars relating to conjugal condition and for sect, gotra, etc., were omitted. The preliminary enumeration commenced about the 15th January 1911 in rural areas and the 1st February in urban areas, and was completed with more or less speed everywhere so as to allow of the schedules being well examined and all errors rectified before the final enumeration on the 10th March 1911.

Notice to the public.

584. In the meantime notices were issued to all residents of villages and towns warning them as far as possible to remain in their houses on the night of the 10th March, to keep the front doors of their houses open, to keep their dogs muzzled, and to help the census enumerator with a light when he would call.

Closing of public institutions.

585. To allow of all available officials helping in this final enumeration and to facilitate the preparation of provisional totals, all public offices, courts and schools in the State were closed for three days on the 9th, 10th and 11th March 1911.

Printing.

586. All the heavy printing work was promptly executed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mr. C. H. Yates.

Final enumeration.

587. The final enumeration or census proper consisted in the enumerator going round the areas assigned to him, schedule book in hand, rapidly comparing the preliminary record with the facts subsisting on the night of the 10th March and correcting it by adding or striking off names and particulars as may be found necessary.

Provisional totals.

588. For the purpose of quickly ascertaining the totals of population, special arrangements were made for making up totals roughly. These totals were telegraphed by Deputy Commissioners to the Census Superintendent, Bangalore, who in his turn telegraphed the provincial total to the Census Commissioner for India on the morning of the 17th March 1911. According to the provisional total thus reached, the population of the Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, numbered 5,806,796 persons, consisting of 2,934,651 males and 2,872,145 females. Compared with the figures of 1901, the above totals indicate an increase of 4·83, 4·92 and 4·73 per cent under the respective heads of total population, males and females. The population shows an increase in all the cities and districts in the State except in the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga, where there has been a decline of 5·91 and 2·92 per cent respectively. There has been a remarkable increase of 27·68 and 26·04 per cent respectively in the population of the city of Bangalore and of the Kolar Gold Fields.

Final totals.

589. The final totals which have been made up after a variety of tests show a population of 5,806,193 consisting of 2,934,621 males and 2,871,572 females. This final figure shows a decrease of 603 being a difference of only about ·01 per cent, testifying to the general efficiency of the census arrangements.

District control.

590. The execution of all census work from the start to the finish and the making up of the provisional totals vested in the Deputy Commissioners of districts who were held responsible for the successful completion of the work. It was on the whole satisfactorily accomplished everywhere.

Sannads.

591. Sannads, were, with the sanction of Government, issued for good census work to enumerators and supervisors.

Census of Railways.

592. The Rules and Regulations passed by the State applied, of course, only to the Bangalore-Nanjangud and Birur-Shimoga sections of the Railway Line. The census of the ceded Railways and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was conducted by the British authorities according to the instructions of the Madras Census Superintendent.

Census statistics.

593. As soon as the provisional totals were made up and reported, the schedule books were sent up to the Abstraction Office at Bangalore for abstraction and tabulation. At the close of the official year slip-copying was finished and slip-sorting and compilation were well in advance.

594. The final figures for the Mysore State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, have been as follows as compared with the previous census:—

			Occupied houses	Total population	Males	Females
1901	...	...	1,092,248	5,449,800	2,751,902	2,697,898
1911	...	...	1,142,253	5,705,359	2,882,869	2,822,490
Increase	Number	...	50,005	255,559	130,967	124,592
	Per cent	...	4·5	4·6	4·7	4·6

595. If the figures for the Civil and Military Station be added on, the statistics would stand as follows:—

			Occupied houses	Total population	Males	Females
1901	...	...	1,110,687	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375
1911	...	...	1,158,004	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572
Increase	Number	...	47,317	266,794	137,597	129,197
	Per cent	...	4·2	4·8	4·9	4·7

Industrial census.

596. Simultaneously with the general census of population, a special census of all the industries of the State affording employment to not less than 20 persons on the 10th March 1911 was taken to collect reliable information regarding recent industrial development in the State.

597. The results of the Industrial census show that there are 327 industrial concerns (including the 21 of the Civil and Military Station) employing 58,613 persons. Of the 306 industrial concerns in the State, 242 are coffee plantations and six are gold mines. These are the leading industries affording employment to a large number of labourers in the State. The remaining 58 relate to other industries such as cotton and woollen mills, brick and tile works.

598. The districts of Kadur and Hassan show 170 and 83 industries respectively, and in both coffee plantations form the major portion, being 163 and 77 respectively.

599. Of the most important industrial concerns of the Eastern division may be mentioned the Government Printing Press, the water works of Bangalore and Mysore, the electric works at Sivasamudram, Bangalore and Mysore and the cotton mills of Bangalore.

General.

600. Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, visited Bangalore twice, once on the 25th July 1910 and again on the 31st July 1911. On both these occasions, the Census Superintendent interviewed him and discussed the progress of census work in the State. On the second occasion the Census Commissioner visited the Census Abstraction Office.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 6th December 1911.

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20,612

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಕ್ಷಾಗಾರ್ಕೆ
ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ,
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,
ಪುಸ್ತಕ.....ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1910-11.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	1st April 1909		
2. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Member of Council	30th March 1906.		
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
4. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S.* ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
5. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. †	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, do ...	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A. ‡ ...	Do ...	19th June 1911		

* Was on leave from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

† Also officiated as Chief Judge from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

‡ Officiated as Judge, Chief Court, from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1910-11.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	I of 1910.—A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.	Yes ...	24th Aug. 1910	Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness' sanction.
2	II of 1910.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.	No ...	23rd Aug. 1910	
3	III of 1910.—A Regulation to provide a law relating to Treasure Trove.	Yes ...	6th Sept. 1910	
4	IV of 1910.—A Regulation to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras.	No ...	1st Dec. 1910	Adopted from the C. and M. Station rules.
5	V of 1910.—A Regulation to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.	Yes ...	2nd Dec. 1910	
6	I of 1911.—The Tank Panchayet Regulation	No ...	4th Jan. 1911	
7	II of 1911.—A Regulation to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.	No ...	9th May 1911	
8	III of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the courts of civil judicature.	Yes ...	9th May 1911	
9	IV of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of suits and for other purposes.	Yes ...	9th May 1911	
10	V of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardians and Wards.	Yes ...	9th May 1911	
11	VI of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in Mysore.	Yes ...	15th May 1911	
12	VII of 1911.—A Regulation to provide for the regulation and control of public conveyances in Mysore.	Yes ...	15th May 1911	
13	VIII of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to courts of small causes in Mysore.	Yes ...	19th June 1911	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1910-11.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	395	14	2	3	9	395	1	...	...	14	63	318	1,83,798	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,780	172	21	41	146	1,738	3	...	...	53	381	1,304	2,24,499	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	514	12	3	19	1	503	1	...	...	23	71	409	3,68,238	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	463	27	5	...	54	431	1	...	...	12	60	359	2,22,663		
Total ...	3,202	3,152	225	34	66	210	3,067	6	...	...	102	575	2,390	9,99,198	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1910-11.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400									
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	13	100 to 800									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	8	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	687	10 to 25									
Constables	4,808	7 to 10									
			Rs. 10,07,346	102	2,430	36	67	397	3,194	Information not available.	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	*10,590	10,081	6,363	5,488	5,900	5,247	3,627	3,258	2,273	1,989	57·0	59·4	61·5	62·0	

* In the figure given in the last year's report, 23 cases which were transferred from one district to another were included twice by mistake.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,60,989	Rs. 1,92,590	Rs. 63,414	Rs. 78,351	39·4	40·7	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	8	11	13
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	3	3	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	41	35	76	39
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	29	61	26
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	4	5	1
		Total ...	77	79	156	81
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	68	66	134	68
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	7	13	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	23	36	30
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	7	10	6
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	28	15	43	21
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	5	24	29	31
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	45	81	126	78
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	8	17	6
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	104	147	251	148
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	31	33	64	34
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	3	8	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	88	99	187	82
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	14	33	18
		Total ...	425	528	953	538

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	11	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	2	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	53	38	3	30	...	4	1	...	38	5	...
31	401	128	1	63	...	6	58	...	128	151	...
3	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
79	470	173	4	97	..	12	60	...	173	158	...
65	173	29	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	87	...
6	25	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	19	...
20	77	32	...	30	...	...	1	...	31	24	...
3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
20	13	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	6	6	...
21	22	14	8	1	2	...	3	...	14	3	..
69	179	59	2	19	3	22	13	...	59	70	...
7	10	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	1	9	...
139	288	45	...	14	...	12	19	...	45	144	...
31	41	14	...	11	...	3	...	...	14	13	...
5	11	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	...
109	230	58	8	18	3	4	25	...	58	100	...
23	23	12	1	6	...	2	3	...	12	10	...
519	1,100	277	22	116	8	45	66	1	258	489	...

APPENDI

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	1	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	1	2	10	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	15	28	12
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	2	18	39	20
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	1	2	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	4	5	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	8	15	10
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	6	8	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	2	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	10	9	8
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	5
		Total ...	2	32	41	26

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	
11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
22	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	123	
...	1	...	3	3	4	14	4	43	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
20	...	3	2	5	...	1	...	16	
.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
8	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	44	
...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	
7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	72	
...	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	8	
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
47	9	16	7	9	4	15	4	244	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	36	23	59	27
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	55	57	112	59
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	60	61	121	56
28*	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	47	60	107	63
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,492	1,251	2,743	1,339
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,690	1,452	3,142	1,544
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	66	72	138	91
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	16	19	7
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	69	88	157	98
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	(b)210	329	539	(b)388
		ordinary	1,471	1,954	3,425	2,467
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	159	171	330	148
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	28	69	97	87
37	419, 420	Cheating	31	24	55	20
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	95	138	233	188
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	25	33	58	36
		Total ...	(b)2,019	2,718	4,737	(b)3,334
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	8	15	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	24	91	115	58
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	66	740	806	578
		Total ...	97	839	936	641
		Grand Total ...	(b)4,377	5,704	10,081	(b)6,236

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23	60	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	6	...
55	105	33	...	23	...	10	...	...	33	35	...
62	61	12	...	9	...	2	1	...	12	29	...
56	90	32	...	17	...	10	5	...	32	47	...
1,150	805	(*a*)375	7	249	4	84	6	22	372	225	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,346	1,121	(*a*)477	7	323	4	106	12	22	474	342	...
88	169	33	10	8	...	...	15	...	33	95	...
9	15	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	184	36	10	8	...	...	18	...	36	102	...
341	455	266	5	162	3	68	19	9	266	120	...
1,870	1,770	(*c*)1,085	55	569	26	142	180	103	1,075	398	...
155	115	(*d*)52	2	24	2	18	5	...	51	37	...
68	98	56	4	36	1	3	10	2	56	34	...
30	32	(*e*)14	...	9	...	1	3	...	13	8	...
140	266	40	6	6	1	4	23	...	40	153	...
26	22	12	...	8	...	4	...	...	12	5	...
2,630	2,758	(*f*)1,525	72	814	33	240	240	114	1,513	755	...
6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
92	62	32	...	2	1	...	29	...	32	17	...
728	954	(*g*)738	4	79	5	7	637	2	734	124	...
826	1,028	(*g*)770	4	81	6	7	666	2	766	143	...
5,497	6,661	(*h*)3,258	119	1,439	51	410	1,062	139	3,220	1,989	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	2	...	2
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	8	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	43	60	32
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	45	68	34
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	14	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	..
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	.	...
		Total ...	...	14	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	69	60	30
		Theft { ordinary	2	316	112	63
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	8	17	5
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	12	19	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	9	3	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	2	4	1
		Total ..	2	416	215	103
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	1	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2	24	27	3
		Total ...	2	26	28	3
		Grand Total ...	8	551	391	186

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	6	10	9	...	...	13	
5	8	7	12	...	1	...	...	10	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
15	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	
102	60	37	6	4	...	...	...	118	(*a*) 8 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
128	73	44	24	14	10	...	...	163	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	23	
42	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	61	(*b*) The difference is due to a case reported in C Form to the Magistrate which was returned to the Police for further investigation in the Hassan District.
229	41	27	4	...	...	...	...	232	
11	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	
6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	(*c*) 10 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	(*d*)1 do
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	(*e*)1 do
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
301	73	45	6	...	...	...	..	382	(*f*) 12 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
7	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	73	(*g*)4 Do
7	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	93	
508	177	130	37	25	14	15	4	1,028	(*h*)19 Do

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1910-11				Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	141	124	47	249	...	...	...	...	313	296	...	123	136	...	2	35	
District Magistrates' Courts.	49	48	4	39	1	31	...	...	106	75	..	9	60	...	...	6	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	16,761	15,892	3,366*	5,499	1,400	20,071	...	...	31,288	30,336†	6,546	13,789	6,315	252	40	3,388	* The cases of 97 persons out of those pending were transferred from one court to another and have been treated as institutions. † 5 persons were dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and one person was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
Total ...	16,951	16,064	3,417*	5,787	1,401	20,102	...	...	31,707	30,707†	6,546	13,921	6,511	252	42	3,429	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore	7	5	165	109	32	20	18	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	41	16	
Courts of Session	45	29	89	53	34	20	63	32	...	...	3	3	2	1	6	4	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	44	21	368	190	112	70	345	163	...	...	...	...	15	10	40	27	
Total ...	96	55	622	352	178	110	426	211	1	1	3	3	17	11	87	47	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer or on remand during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,019	* 7,958	18,392	19,819	25,411	27,777	* 17,453	19,355	* 7,958	8,422	Rs. 23,41,695	1,634	17,028	1,157	13,999	4,854	523	178	..	9,600	4,087	1,017	4,651	Rs. 23,78,645	Days 156·69	265	*The difference, *viz.*, 3 cases is due to the fact that they were ordered to lie over, but shown as disposed of by oversight.
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	637	513	2,083	2,140	2,720	2,653	2,207	2,218	513	435	6,99,000	18	2,069	53	1,508	517	16	37	50	1,189	399	244	386	7,10,756	115·65	12	
District Judges' Courts.	17	14	17	10	34	24	20	4	14	20	3,21,017	...	3	7	...	1	...	1	8	1	1	...	2	88,071	335·00	...	
Chief Court ...	...	3	5	...	5	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,349	355·00	...	
Total ...	7,673	* 8,488	20,497	21,969	28,170	30,457	* 19,682	21,578	* 8,488	8,879	33,61,712	1,652	19,100	1,217	15,507	5,372	539	216	58	10,790	4,488	1,261	5,039	31,80,821	240·58	277	

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Munsiffs' Courts	4,780	5,103*	13,21,615	23,527	24,989	47,48,919	28,307	30,092	60,70,534	23,204*	24,010	43,90,222	5,103*	6,082	16,80,312	5,209	830	43	* The difference is due to the fact that 4 cases pending in one of the courts were shown by mistake as disposed of during 1909-10.
Subordinate Judges' Courts..	415	479	3,41,124	2,416	2,628	6,62,740	2,831	3,107	10,03,864	2,352	2,571	6,29,829	479	536	3,74,035	522	5	9	
District Judges' Courts ...	24	26	3,94,279	65	42	3,28,966	89	68	7,23,245	63	49	4,81,759	26	19	2,41,486	11	3	5	
Chief Court	...	3	5,960	4	...	...	4	3	5,960	1	3	5,960	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,219	5,611*	20,62,978	26,012	27,659	57,40,625	31,231	33,270	78,03,603	25,620*	26,633	55,07,770	5,611*	6,637	22,95,833	5,742	838	57	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	469	508	263	252	732	760	224	246	508	514	1,81,781	1,83,730	142	161	41	31	15	37	9	16	17	1	399·65	687·06	
Do appellate decrees ...	224	250	150	162	374	412	124	156	250	256	34,326	42,431	63	116	23	24	10	9	2	6	26	1	467·70	541·24	
Do original orders ...	50	51	70	75	120	126	69	67	51	59	...	...	38	45	11	3	...	2	16	10	4	7	202·84	257·45	
Do appellate orders ..	14	11	20	11	34	22	23	17	11	5	...	...	20	12	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	172·00	208·59	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	67	121	245	256	312	377	191	230	121	147	78,273	65,425	117	134	33	36	18	29	11	17	12	14	136·81	201·31	
Do orders ...	21	30	91	69	112	99	82	70	30	29	...	...	50	44	7	12	3	1	15	3	7	10	113·48	154·01	
Sub-Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	127	146	304	295	431	441	285	313	146	128	60,877	53,755	170	173	45	42	33	50	20	31	17	17	81·43	162·27	
Do orders ...	12	5	30	23	42	28	37	26	5	2	...	...	21	10	3	4	...	...	13	9	...	3	71·59	127·34	
Total ...	984	1,122	1,173	1,143	2,157	2,265	1,035	1,125	1,122	1,140	3,55,257	3,45,341	621	695	166	155	79	128	86	94	83	53	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1910.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,193	10,730	14,652	11,923	1,266·03	1,180·42	1,287	Rs. 1,04,157	Days 12·15	Number of deaths 14

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	86,445	87,015	37,707	37,457	41,290	42,171	522	564	613	689	6,313	6,108	86,254	86,869	Rs. 1,80,27,455	Rs. 1,82,82,247	143	130	277	329	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	37,678	76,19,712 0 0	64,530 4 0	37,138	76,32,464 0 0	65,067 4 0	
Sales	41,320	76,48,389 0 0	63,919 4 0	42,405	79,98,412 0 0	66,039 12 0	
Wills	513	.....	1,927 12 0	559	.....	2,106 12 0	
Money bonds	481	90,169 0 0	498 4 0	475	1,01,737 0 0	478 0 0	
Miscellaneous	6,262	26,69,185 0 0	31,467 5 10	6,292	25,49,634 0 0	29,738 7 3	
Total ...	86,254	1,80,27,455 0 0	1,62,342 13 10	86,869	1,82,82,247 0 0	1,63,430 3 3	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,648 0 4	.....	.....	84,553 0 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	77,694 13 6	.....	.....	78,877 3 2	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,15,206	3,05,435	3,30,750	4,45,956	2,92,384	3,16,854	1,29,102	
1. Hoskote	834	2,656	2,719	3,553	3,014	3,249	304	
2. Dodballapur	1,986	5,187	4,174	6,160	4,694	3,851	2,309	
3. Nelamangala	1,994	2,533	2,197	4,191	1,977	2,067	2,124	
4. Tyamagondlu	2,069	3,555	2,808	4,877	2,924	1,868	3,009	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,365	1,856	1,650	285	1,836	1,875	— 1,590	
6. Magadi	3,362	3,661	3,381	6,743	2,983	4,713	2,030	
7. Closepet	1,282	3,310	3,129	4,411	4,532	3,059	1,352	
8. Channapatna	5,312	5,397	6,011	11,323	6,571	6,660	4,663	
9. Anekal	1,136	3,373	3,526	4,662	3,189	3,487	1,175	
10. Sarjapur	1,437	1,523	1,505	2,942	1,003	1,287	1,655	
11. Devanhalli	2,508	3,561	3,676	6,184	3,247	3,047	3,137	
12. Vadigenhalli	1,647	1,982	2,616	4,263	1,977	1,433	2,830	
Total ...	22,202	38,594	37,392	59,594	37,947	36,596	22,998	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	6,937	17,467	11,137	18,074	17,496	14,997	3,077
2. Bowringpet	11,970	9,216	9,873	21,843	7,709	9,785	12,058
3. Chintamani	22,233	12,506	10,275	32,508	11,432	6,146	26,362
4. Srinivaspur	610	1,689	1,744	2,354	1,671	1,611	743
5. Mulbagal	1,853	3,703	3,648	5,501	3,288	2,731	2,770
6. Sidlaghatta	2,217	5,037	5,191	7,408	5,248	4,753	2,655
7. Chikballapur	8,431	9,570	17,277	25,708	14,341	20,556	5,152
8. Bagepalli	10	763	738	748	739	892	—144
9. Gudibanda	450	1,038	1,023	1,473	1,115	920	553
10. Goribidnur	1,174	1,929	1,949	3,123	1,681	1,924	1,199
11. Malur	1,164	2,481	2,002	3,166	1,667	1,754	1,412
Total ...	57,049	65,399	64,857	1,21,906	66,387	66,069	55,837

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1. Tumkur	17,418	28,123	19,302	36,720	24,148	15,048	21,672	
2. Maddagiri	—541	2,267	2,801	2,260	3,166	1,808	452	
3. Koratagere	—285	925	1,886	1,601	1,867	1,011	590	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	1,224	3,196	4,208	5,432	4,368	3,856	1,576	
5. Sira	5,194	3,705	4,713	9,907	3,948	4,465	5,442	
6. Gubbi	—1,153	3,475	5,094	3,941	3,714	2,667	1,274	
7. Tiptur	17,416	10,175	10,571	27,987	7,132	5,677	22,310	
8. Turuvekere	1,778	1,389	1,633	3,411	1,333	1,373	2,038	
9. Pavagada	—494	837	1,015	521	1,376	836	—315	
10. Kunigal	2,800	4,100	3,523	6,323	4,802	3,685	2,638	
Total ...	43,357	58,192	54,746	98,103	55,854	40,426	57,677	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	—16,469	2,75,128	1,87,861	1,71,392	3,15,331	1,66,914	4,478
1. Hunsur	4,316	16,444	5,364	9,680	11,779	3,832	5,848
2. Chamrajnagar	4,587	3,700	6,487	11,074	4,243	4,104	6,970
3. Yedatore	1,640	4,411	1,785	3,425	3,119	1,252	2,173
4. Heggaddevankote ...	286	879	771	1,057	811	818	239
5. Gundlupet	6,995	5,355	4,173	11,168	5,366	3,136	8,032
6. Nanjangud	32,201	24,134	14,061	46,262	20,059	14,904	31,358
7. T.-Narsipur	605	1,318	1,000	1,605	966	1,102	503
8. Periyapatna	1,653	2,086	1,902	3,555	2,035	1,605	1,950
9. Bannur	4,938	2,203	3,334	8,272	2,775	1,920	6,352
10. Talkad	3,737	2,086	1,394	5,131	919	1,287	3,844
11. Seringapatam	6,565	11,172	9,195	15,760	11,769	7,303	8,457
12. Mandya	369	2,196	2,064	2,433	3,271	1,614	819
13. Krishnarajpete	1,287	1,372	1,564	2,851	1,139	974	1,877
14. Malvalli	3,624	4,307	3,521	7,145	4,193	3,474	3,671
15. Nagamangala	1,316	2,135	2,309	3,625	1,845	1,155	2,470
16. Melkote	2,115	1,755	1,412	3,527	1,745	586	2,941
17. French Rocks	5,743	2,161	2,141	7,884	1,505	878	7,006
18. Saligram	5,546	2,833	2,272	7,818	6,904	1,324	6,494
Total ...	87,523	90,547	64,749	1,52,272	84,443	51,268	1,01,004

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	15,629	15,033	13.171	28,800	15,960	15,547	13,253	
2. Alur	15,880	3,826	3,762	19,642	2,159	1,530	18,112	
3. Saklespur	9,159	4,280	3,788	12,947	3,856	9,119	3,828	
4. Belur	6,808	3,590	3,055	9,863	3,443	3,353	6,510	
5. Arsikere	1,211	5,373	4,599	5,810	4,910	1,447	4,363	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,053	3,272	2,127	4,180	3,402	1,665	2,515	
7. Arkalgud	4,726	3,200	3,843	8,569	2,416	2,022	6,547	
8. Hole-Narsipur	2,613	4,131	5,147	7,760	3,854	2,441	5,319	
Total ...	58,079	42,705	39,492	97,571	40,000	37,124	60,447	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	27,505	33,904	57,371	84,876	34,529	70,272	14,604	
2. Kumsi	1,355	1,472	1,088	2,443	1,612	1,116	1,327	
3. Channagiri	1,658	2,538	2,836	4,494	2,789	2,826	1,668	
4. Honnali	2,571	2,072	2,279	4,850	1,957	2,025	2,825	
5. Nyamti	2,858	2,250	2,669	5,527	1,888	1,763	3,764	
6. Shikarpur	8,037	6,232	5,659	13,696	3,958	3,707	9,989	
7. Sorab	609	1,474	1,526	2,135	1,570	1,616	519	
8. Sagar	4,846	3,876	4,981	9,827	3,855	4,495	5,332	
9. Kallurkatte	1,110	659	719	1,829	595	706	1,123	
10. Tirthahalli	3,929	5,261	4,943	8,872	1,889	2,417	6,455	
Total ...	54,478	59,738	84,071	1,38,549	54,642	90,943	47,606	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	17,721	73,302	26,290	44,011	66,892	21,385	22,626	
2. Tarikere	22,414	11,681	11,193	33,607	9,374	7,915	25,692	
3. Birur	6,985	6,432	5,675	12,660	4,577	5,127	7,533	
4. Kadur	3,137	6,131	3,504	6,641	4,681	3,383	3,258	
5. Yedahalli	1,354	1,364	1,288	2,642	1,204	1,224	1,418	
6. Mudgere	4,942	1,974	2,363	7,305	1,712	2,330	4,975	
7. Koppa	5,351	1,979	1,760	7,051	915	1,152	5,899	
Total ...	61,904	1,02,863	52,013	1,13,917	89,355	42,516	71,401	
Sringeri	1,299	5,510	6,472	7,771	7,407	5,935	1,836	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	—6,408	21,246	10,697	4,289	28,258	10,447	—6,158	
2. Davangere	41,602	46,776	35,160	76,762	32,967	24,925	51,837	
3. Harihar	3,087	10,507	7,573	10,660	9,859	8,058	2,602	
4. Holalkere	958	2,442	1,936	2,894	2,308	1,826	1,068	
5. Hosdurga	391	1,457	1,596	1,987	2,132	1,690	297	
9. Hiriyur	1,295	2,099	1,819	3,114	3,153	1,663	1,451	
7. Challakere	3,947	3,526	3,751	7,698	3,760	3,852	3,846	
8. Molakalmuru	1,124	2,011	1,894	3,018	1,930	1,580	1,438	
9. Jagalur	3,667	2,738	2,898	6,565	3,030	2,120	4,445	
Total ...	49,663	92,802	67,324	1,16,987	87,397	56,161	60,826	
Grand Total ...	5,34,291	11,36,913	9,89,727	15,24,018	11,31,147	9,10,806	6,13,212	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1910-11.

State	July 1910	August 1910	September 1910	October 1910	November 1910	December 1910	January 1911	February 1911	March 1911	April 1911	May 1911	June 1911	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	10·32	8·97	4·44	8·98	3·18	0·00	0·02	0·01	0·19	1·08	4·91	6·08	48·18	38·22	36·69	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1910-11.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1910		During June 1911		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	14	7	10	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	7	7	9	
3. Do (common)	8	0	9	6	
4. Javar	14	3	20	2	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	15	20	4	
6. Gram	8	4	10	...	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	2,15,985	.....	2,15,985	.....	63,176	63,176	2,79,161
Establishment	.....	.....	79,772	.....	.....	11,056	90,828
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	559	.....	.....	316	875
Suspense	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	142
Total ...	.....	.....	2,96,458	.....	.....	74,548	3,71,006
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	22,897	67,405	90,302	.....	1,12,268	1,12,268	2,02,570
Establishment	.....	.....	49,551	.....	.....	19,647	69,198
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	562	631
Suspense	.....	.....	479	.....	.....	.....	479
Total ...	.....	.....	1,40,401	.....	.....	1,32,477	2,72,878
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	5,84,171	1,24,018	7,08,189	77,043	12,521	89,564	7,97,753
Communications ...	39,483	4,61,890	5,01,373	1,08,402	2,63,422	3,71,824	8,73,197
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,98,426	1,63,640	3,62,066	—32,633	10,733	—21,900	3,40,166
Establishment	.....	.....	3,95,297	.....	.....	70,747	4,66,044
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	37,184	.....	.....	2,020	39,204
Suspense	.....	.....	50,496	.....	.....	.....	50,496
Total ...	.....	.....	20,54,605	.....	.....	5,12,255	25,66,860
3 B. Military Works—							
Works	17,498	8,312	25,810	.....	.....	.....	25,810
Establishment	.....	.....	3,896	.....	.....	.....	3,896
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	107
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	29,813	.....	.....	.....	29,813
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	25,21,277	.....	.....	7,19,280	32,40,557
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	21,324	.....	21,324	.....	1,072	1,072	22,396
Establishment	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total ...	.....	.....	21,403	.....	.....	1,072	22,475

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,080	18,552	20,632	.....	3,272	3,272	23,904
Establishment	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5	19
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	.....	.....	20,647	.....	.....	3,277	23,924
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	45,575	6,251	51,826	.....	.....	.....	51,826
Communications ...	2,208	2,227	4,435	.....	.....	.....	4,435
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	38,678	13,938	52,616	.....	.....	.....	52,616
Establishment	.....	.....	11,144	.....	.....	.....	11,144
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	674	.....	.....	.....	674
Total ...	.....	.....	1,20,695	.....	.....	....	1,20,695
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	285	901	1,186	.....	.....	.....	1,186
Establishment	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	119
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total ...	.....	.....	1,311	.....	.....	.....	1,311
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,64,056	.....	.....	4,349	1,68,405
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	26,85,333	.....	.....	7,23,629	34,08,962
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	32,860	.....	32,860	.....	.....	.....	32,860
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	6,29,505*	6,29,505	.....	.....	.....	6,29,505
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	6,62,365	.....	.....	.....	6,62,365
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	69,100	.....	69,100	.....	.....	.....	69,100
Establishment	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	.....	368
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	69,481	.....	.....	.....	69,481
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	7,31,846	.....	.....	.....	7,31,846
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	34,17,179	.....	.....	7,23,629	41,40,808

* Includes Rs. 2,84,354 on account of Depreciation charges.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1910-11	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,669	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	255,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1909-10	824	21,13,838	110	40,226	236	74,103	3,355	19,36,282	4,525	41,64,449	
	1910-11	781	20,63,273	108	36,162	242	72,923	3,293	19,19,283	4,424	40,91,641	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1910-11.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1909-10	Collection during the current year 1910-11	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	91,20,001	1,06,92,799	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed	20,42,404	1,00,92,925	1,24,68,018	1,01,18,046	97,27,998	2,39,004	...
2. Fluctuating ...					5,41,906		
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)		3,32,689		3,84,766	4,08,784		
Total ...	20,42,404	1,04,25,614	1,24,68,018	1,05,02,812	1,06,78,688	2,39,004	15,50,326
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	18,05,555	18,05,555	16,40,400	18,05,555	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	8,303	8,303	12,375	8,303	...	...
Total ...	...	18,13,858	18,13,858	16,52,775	18,13,858	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	26,853	4,22,275	4,49,128	4,16,659	4,16,293	...	...
2. Sandalwood ..	40,694	11,47,141	11,87,835	9,31,875	11,75,009	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	2,34,606	4,41,048	6,75,654	5,10,659	5,04,164	...	...
Total ...	3,02,153	20,10,464	23,12,617	18,59,193	20,95,466	...	2,17,151
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	658	50,396	51,054	40,406	50,495	39	520
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	3,26,494	38,38,378	41,64,872	41,29,597	40,01,959	4,271	1,58,642
3. Ganja license fees ...	707	26,705	27,412	23,821	26,722	200	490
4. Duty on sale of ganja	36,003	58,861	94,864	...	94,443	...	421
5. Miscellaneous ...	14,706	19,125	33,831	16,977	25,630	6	8,195
Total ...	3,78,568	39,93,465	43,72,033	42,10,801	41,99,249	4,516	1,68,268
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	4,47,891	4,47,891	4,36,471	4,47,891	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,407	7,407	7,693	7,407	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,60,108	3,60,108	3,65,560	3,60,108	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	10,246	10,246	6,384	10,246	..	...
Total ...	...	8,25,652	8,25,652	8,16,108	8,25,652	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1909-10	Collection during the current year 1910-11	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ..	...	1,956	1,956	1,584	1,956	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	34,685	34,685	35,653	34,685	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	7,470	7,470	4,614	7,470	...	...
Total ...	...	44,111	44,111	41,851	44,111	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	24,695	24,695	23,762	24,695	...	...
2. Tolls	...	24,385	24,385	21,018	24,385	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	96,541	2,85,161	3,81,702	2,88,746	2,86,455	...	95,247
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,148	9,242	10,390	8,244	9,236	...	1,154
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	17,235	17,235	8,780	17,235	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	24,838	24,838	29,500	24,838	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,32,610	1,32,610	1,34,640	1,32,610	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,17,284	1,17,284	1,27,819	1,17,284	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,62,580	1,62,580	1,60,790	1,62,580	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	70,114	70,114	40,826	70,114	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	58,435	58,435	74,736	58,435	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	5,869	5,869	5,333	5,869	...	...
Total ...	97,689	9,32,448	10,30,137	9,24,308	9,33,736	...	96,401
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	57,495	57,495	4,857	57,495	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	5,90,958	5,90,958	4,51,561	5,90,958	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	...	1,11,777	1,11,777	1,40,705	1,11,777	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	39,132	39,132	35,851	39,132	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields.	...	2,48,458	2,48,458	3,12,407	2,48,458	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	1,97,012	1,97,012	90,377	1,97,012	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1909-10	Collection during the current year 1910-11	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	1,521	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	..	1,78,935	1,78,935	1,17,999	1,78,935	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	..	803	803	215	803	...	...
Total ...	...	14,24,570	14,24,570	11,55,493	14,24,570	...	...
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	3,41,527	3,41,527	5,27,762	3,41,527	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,69,674	9,69,674	9,30,573	9,69,674	...	...
Total ...	...	13,11,201	13,11,201	14,58,335	13,11,201	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	28,20,814	2,27,81,383	2,56,02,197	2,26,21,676	2,33,26,531	2,43,520	20,32,146
H. Debt Heads—							
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	1,75,592	1,75,592	2,16,661	1,75,592	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	18,88,371	18,88,371	15,98,344	18,88,371	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	5,50,640	5,50,640	4,83,421	5,50,640	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	33,24,865	33,24,865	31,77,456	33,24,865	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	14,95,315	14,95,315	16,15,493	14,95,315	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	4,92,723	4,92,723	3,12,496	4,92,723	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	15,000	15,000	28,858	15,000	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	10,40,459	10,40,459	4,07,731	10,40,459	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	89,82,965	89,82,965	78,40,460	89,82,965	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	28,20,814	3,17,64,348	3,45,85,162	3,04,62,136	3,23,09,496	2,43,520	20,32,146
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	3,95,82,137	4,30,02,295	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,66,000	2,31,000	2,72,438	2,25,994	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	3,500	423	1,964	
Total ...	2,69,500	2,34,500	2,72,861	2,27,958	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,93,100	7,93,000	7,62,491	8,59,462	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	4,800	8,300	4,681	10,050	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	18,600	20,500	21,415	21,193	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	5	...	
Total ...	8,16,500	8,21,800	7,88,592	8,90,705	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	4,05,800	4,73,100	4,04,007	4,40,685	
3. Account Department	1,05,900	1,19,600	1,09,119	1,11,086	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,85,400	9,79,000	9,51,665	9,33,960	
5. Excise	3,39,000	3,40,000	3,20,865	3,36,803	
6. Forests	7,75,000	6,93,000	7,71,544	6,92,975	
7. Police	9,94,100	9,94,000	9,97,836	10,07,802	
8. Jail Department	1,27,000	1,35,000	1,23,398	1,17,738	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,11,700	7,92,700	7,96,369	7,78,591	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	1,85,000	2,15,000	1,91,844	2,23,343	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	...	616	...	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,62,500	1,69,300	1,52,144	1,55,558	
13. Army	14,23,000	14,03,000	13,95,816	13,31,614	
14. Scientific & other minor departments	2,92,300	3,21,900	2,78,621	3,19,074	
15. Miscellaneous	1,62,800	1,46,600	1,53,584	2,34,332	
Total ...	83,69,500	83,82,200	82,47,423	86,83,561	
D. Public Instruction	10,89,900	11,56,100	10,31,952	10,56,084	
E. Medical charges	7,80,000	7,52,500	7,09,857	7,36,038	
F. Religious charges	3,57,000	3,49,000	3,57,464	3,55,007	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,12,917	4,44,027	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	2,01,000	1,40,000	2,31,602	32,860	
Total ...	5,01,000	4,40,000	4,44,519	4,76,887	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	14,05,000	10,24,000	13,07,510	10,78,461	
2. Repairs	8,05,000	8,05,000	8,40,475	8,25,265	
3. Establishment	6,11,157	6,24,000	4,97,547	5,28,516	
4. Tools and Plant	50,843	47,000	45,162	37,919	
5. Suspense account	... ..	.....	11,342	51,117	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	51,000	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	28,21,000	25,00,000	27,02,036	25,21,278	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	11,600	8,200	11,686	7,050	
J. Pensions	11,24,000	11,50,000	11,22,460	11,32,703	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,05,000	4,04,000	3,61,675	3,86,399	
2. Registration charges	86,000	85,000	83,928	82,955	
3. Agricultural charges	65,100	56,500	57,562	58,447	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,20,724	3,30,438	
5. Miscellaneous	7,02,900	3,89,200	5,07,700	4,78,463	
Total ...	15,92,000	12,67,700	13,31,589	13,36,702	
Total Services ...	2,12,32,000	2,05,62,000	2,05,20,444	2,09,23,973	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	3,71,575	71,247	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	9,64,391	39,20,908	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	16,34,628	18,98,506	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	4,97,411	5,05,252	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.. ...	30,54,021	33,50,333	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	16,42,509	15,74,722	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	2,04,359	1,33,325	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	170	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.. ...	83,68,894	1,14,54,463	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	2,88,89,338	3,23,78,436	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,06,92,799	1,06,23,859	
Grand Total including closing balance ..	.....	.....	3,95,82,137	4,30,02,295	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1910.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
128* Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,211,920	11,513	7,839	1,660	904	1,002	.....	108	4,05,663	455·82	6,888·09	7,343·91	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1910.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,449,800	100,067	93,847	.....	6,220	95,483	110 ,005	14,522	.....	18·36	17·22	17·52	20·19	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1910-11.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11	Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	390	437	356	338	1,20,847	...	...	9,107	12	1,29,966
1	1	Do for women	1	1	1	1	6,707	...	...	...	...	6,707
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	169	190	142	146	21,865	276	...	...	1,172	23,313
1	1	Do for women	6	6	5	5	2,100	..	...	...	...	2,100
8	8	Total ...	566	634	504	490	1,51,519	276	...	9,107	1,184	1,62,086
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,508	3,401	2,946	2,853	95,964	...	1,200	52,257	14,414	1,63,835
124	129	Middle Schools do	18,551	18,442	13,945	13,378	97,444	9,608	5,789	56,706	17,625	1,87,172
75	82	Do Vernacular, for boys	7,293	7,745	5,136	5,347	34,844	...	14,307	2,300	4,007	55,458
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	29	34	23	23	11,920	...	...	63	877	12,860
7	9	Middle Schools do	700	821	531	667	16,840	...	480	2,817	12,354	32,491
55	67	Do Vernacular, for girls	5,594	6,373	3,649	3,925	59,085	...	766	328	8,875	69,054
277	303	Total ...	35,675	36,816	26,230	26,193	3,16,097	9,608	22,542	1,14,471	58,152	5,20,870
		Primary Schools.										
1,845	1,866	Primary Schools, for boys	64,920	64,956	47,409	47,520	31,526	2,38,348	2,530	1,540	11,766	2,85,710
214	211	Do for girls	9,767	9,848	7,551	6,196	35,477	9,480	1,080	1	19,747	65,785
2,059	2,077	Total ...	74,687	74,804	54,960	53,716	67,003	2,47,828	3,610	1,541	31,513	3,51,495
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	203	177	168	160	29,632	4,415	...	2	552	34,601
2	2	Do do Mistresses	26	25	21	21	3,480	...	...	...	1,670	5,150
...	1	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	...	15	...	12	5,741	...	...	84	22	5,847
20	19	Industrial Schools for men	1,110	1,121	835	836	5,076	29,127	...	182	58,195	92,580
1	1	Do do for women	120	113	107	88	360	...	...	...	1,225	1,585
2	2	Commercial Schools	79	101	62	75	890	...	...	1,604	34	2,528
41	41	Sanskrit Schools	1,254	1,371	1,069	1,119	8,203	...	1,219	1,188	4,904	15,514
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	31	32	21	26	1,371	...	360	...	334	2,065
1	1	Engineering School	34	40	40	42	...	6,739	...	1,100	...	7,839
72	72	Total ...	2,857	2,995	2,323	2,377	54,753	40,281	1,579	4,160	66,936	1,67,709
2,416	2,460	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	113,785	115,249	84,017	82,776	5,89,372	2,97,993	27,731	1,29,279	1,57,785	12,02,160
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
8	9	Advanced	228	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,868	1,798	Elementary	23,716	22,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,876	1,807	Total, Private Institutions ...	23,944	22,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	..	...	...	...	5,33,817	49,831	300	16,096	76,929	6,76,973
4,292	4,267	Grand Total ...	137,729	138,153	...	...	11,23,189	3,47,824*	28,031	1,45,375	2,34,714	18,79,133

* This includes a grant of Rs. 56,935 from State Funds.